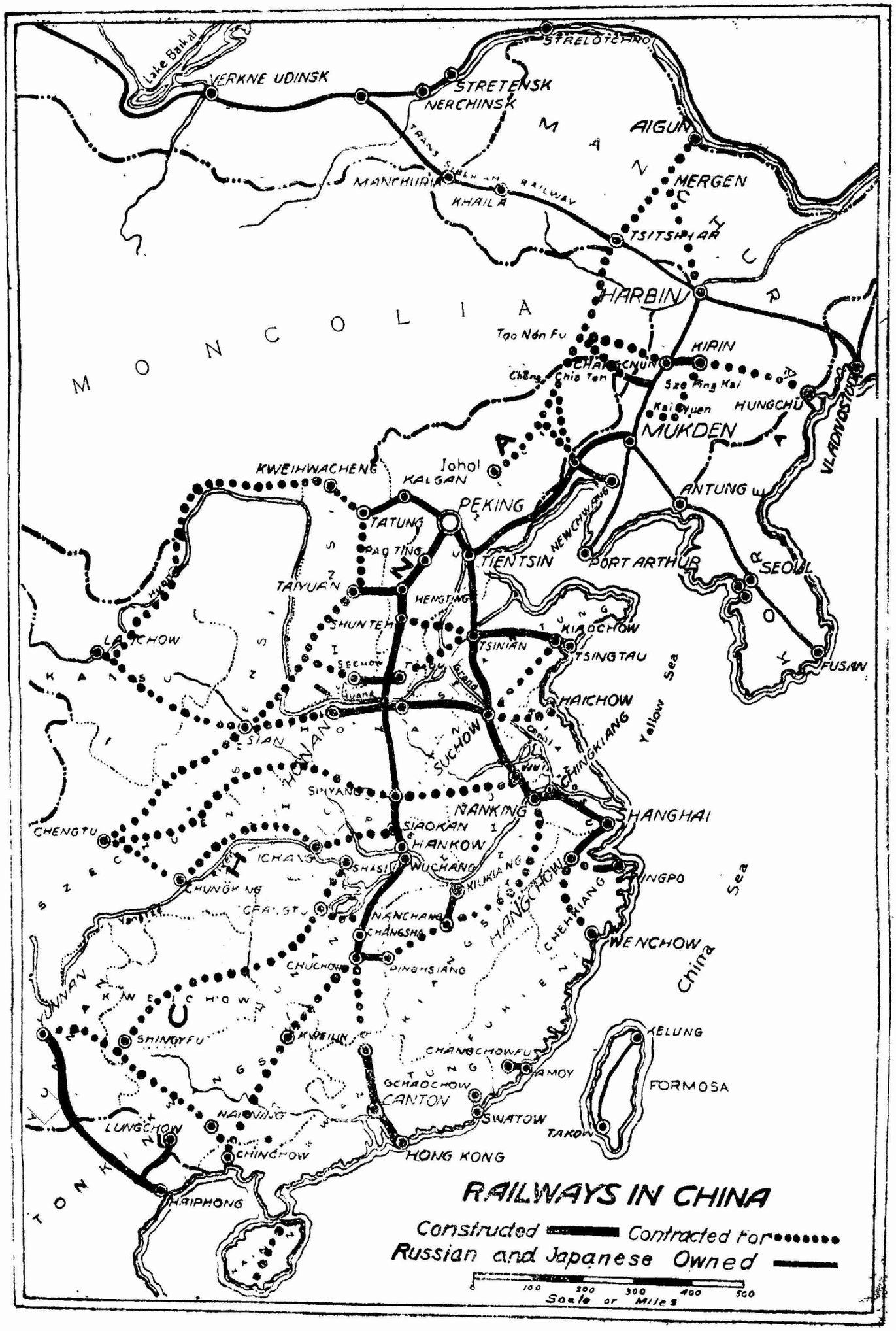
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What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, August 20, to August 23, 1920).

S. S. Neris, from U. S. A., July 31.

Balances and Scales	Pcs.	2
Motor-cars	,,	5
Trunks	,,	17
Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	1,195
,, Duck	,,	3,026
Copper Sheets	Pls.	13
Iron and Steel :		
Angles	,,	217
Bars	,,	5,409
Pipe Fittings	,,	108
Plate	,,	847
Wire Rope, Old	,,	1,020
Iron and Steel, Galvanized :		
Wire	,,	845
,, Shorts	,,	600
Camphor	,,	2
Grease, Mineral	,,	26
Malt	,,	956
Packing, India-rubber	,,	9
Paint, Green	,,	13
Paints, Unclassed	,,	17
Paper, Common Printing	,,	453
,, Packing	,,	136
,, Waxed	,,	57
Paper, Unclassed	,,	5
Soap, Laundry	,,	210
Sugar, of Milk	,,	34
Ale	Doz.	75
Waters, Table	,,	240
Oil, Engine	Galls.	8,571
Turpentine	,,	500

S. S. West Mingo, from U. S. A., July 29.

Iron Angles	Pls.	237
,, Bars	,,	4,475
,, Deformed Bars	,,	208
,, Pipes	,,	653
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	36
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	1,803
Steel, Bamboo	,,	1,250
Acid, Boric	,,	42
Asphaltum	,,	1,245
Glue	,,	15
Paper, Printing	,,	286
,, Unclassed	,,	20
Chocolate	lb.	693
Gloves	Doz.	12
Turpentine, Imitation	Glls.	500
Varnish	,,	600

S. S. West Cadron, from U. S. A., July 31.

Motor-cars	Pls.	16
Iron and Steel :		
Bars	,,	15,340
Bar Ends	,,	4,853
Plates	,,	804
Iron & Steel, Galvanized : Wire	,,	756
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,125
Paints, Unclassed	,,	95

S. S. Toyohashi Maru, from U. S. A., August 2.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 15½ lb. 110 threads per sq. in.	Pcs.	4,000
Iron, Bars	Pls.	1,778
,, Defective Wire	,,	841
,, Hoops Ends	,,	623
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	634
Paints, Unclassed	,,	45
Paste	,,	210
Wax, Paraffin	Pls.	1,124
Machinery H. K.	Pls.	56,695

S. S. Kashima Maru, from U. S. A., August 2.

Iron Plates	Pls.	1,911
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	436
,, Wire	,,	811
,, ,, Rods	,,	4,203
,, Defective Wire	,,	672
Milk, Condensed	,,	511

S. S. West Niger, August 14.

To San Francisco :		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.80
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	18
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	14
Books Printed	,,	4
Cotton, Raw Bals. 144..	,,	564
Hides, Cow	,,	12
Carpets	Pcs.	22
Hats, Rush	,,	90,600
,, Straw	,,	3,000
,, Wood-shaving	,,	11,400
To Wheeling :		
Carpets	Pcs.	2
To Madison :		
Carpets	,,	3
To Cleveland :		
Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	24
To St. Louis :		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	38
Tea, Green : Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	81
Hyson, other ports	,,	126
To Omaha :		
Tea Green : Young Hyson, other Ports		15
To Toledo :		
Tea Green : other Ports	,,	39
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	9
,, ,, other Ports	,,	94
To Salt Lake City :		
Tea Green : Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	7
To Pocatello :		
Tea Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	5
Tea, Green : Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	21
To Pittsburgh :		
Tea, Green : Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	18
Carpets	,,	3
To Boise :		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	11
Tea, Green : Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	12
To Detroit :		
To Green : Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	44
Carpets	Pcs.	35
To Chicago :		
To Green : Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	49
,, ,, ,, other Ports	,,	23
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	6
,, ,, other Ports	,,	49
To Boston :		
Lead Types	,,	94
To New York :		
Books, Printed	,,	3
Hides, Pony	,,	3
Wool, Sheep's	,,	106
Carpets	Pcs.	45
Skins, Fox	,,	434
,, Kolinsky	,,	2,642
,, Maamot	,,	18,236
,, Raccoon	,,	79
,, Squirrel	,,	22,760

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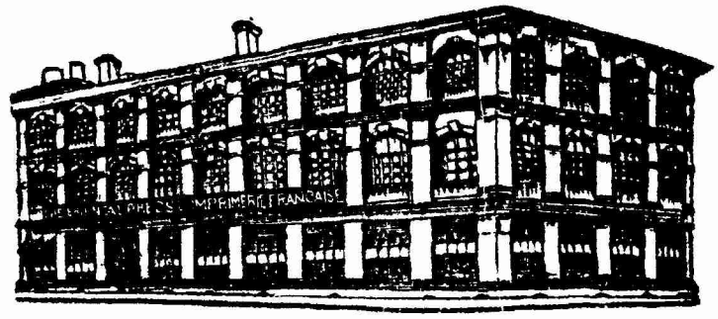

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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME XIV　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1920　　NUMBER 1

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Peking government, or as it is generally known to those Westerners who reside without the borders of the nation—the government of the Republic of China, is now passing through another period of reconstruction and rehabilitation following the vanquishing of the Anfu clique. This is one of the many similar experiences which the government has undergone since the first founding of the Republic. Again there is the cry of deficits and more talk of borrowing to meet the needs of the government. Again reports are being made to show that the funds of the various departments of the nation's administrating group have been squandered or appropriated for illegal purposes by the parties in power and that there is a need for an honest handling of government finances. There are troops to be paid and other expenses to be met. It is a case of any port in a storm and at this particular time, the most favorable port seems to be the International Banking Consortium. Already the announced plans of the government for retrenchment make mention of the Consortium, of its meeting in October in New York and of China's need to present her case before the representatives of the Four Powers. Unquestionably China's greatest hope for future development lies in the honest and sincere placing of foreign capital in the proper channels in the country under efficient management, placing this capital where it will bring the greatest future benefit to the nation as has been proposed in the building of roads and railroads and in the development of the natural resources of China. It is this the Consortium proposes to do without the taking of further concessions or without "special spheres of influence." Up to this point the plans of the new administration are valid and form a foundation for hope of foreign financing.

BUT from present indications, these same persons who are basing their plans for the

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future upon the coming of Consortium aid have not delved deep enough into the matter to realize that the present weakness of the government of China itself will not permit the bankers of other nations to obtain sufficient funds to begin the development. Credit is based on confidence. Naturally there must also be sufficient security but confidence is paramount. Under existing circumstances, where is there anything that will engender or bring about confidence in the present government as constituted? It is true that the present cabinet is one of able men, probably the best that has been formed since the beginning of the Republic, but even with this their hands are tied. As soon as the furore just past abated, immediately press reports began to relate the plans of Generals Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun. Then came their agreement with the President and more appointments in which General Chang Tso-lin received a higher office and apparently the assurance that he would be consulted and taken care of. There was nothing said about the will of the people, of the establishment of a stable representative government, the calling of a constitutional convention or the formation of a Parliament which would be composed of honest men from every province of the nation. It would seem to the outsider—the foreign onlooker—that in the abolition of the Anfu clique with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui at its head there has only been the rise in power of a second military party with Generals Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun directing its policies. Apparently only the names and faces have changed and the feudal military system of forced government which has survived the days when powerful officials directed the government of the Manchus still holds sway. China is no nearer a modern democratic form of government than she was shortly after the first revolution.

UPON the basis of these facts, how is China to present the views of the nation to any international group of financiers when she has only a temporary *de facto* government which may not survive the passing of another year? In what way will the views of the Chinese nation as a whole be expressed? Since confidence is the underlying basis of credit where is this confidence coming from? The Consortium has expressed its desire for stable government in China before going any further. How it is going to be possible to convince the foreign banking groups that the present government is a stable government when two or three men are directing its destinies without regard for anything except their own wishes and motives? These are only a few of the questions that the present government is faced with from a financial viewpoint, to say nothing of international relations and the future of China internally. China has been and is being faced with bankruptcy. It was bankruptcy and individual greed upon the part of the Anfu clique which brought the acceptance of the Twenty-One Demands. It has been a weak and vascillating government which has given Japan the excellent opportunity by means of loans and force of arms to obtain "special spheres of influence." It has been just this which has made the remaining nations of the world look upon China as a drugged giant and a country possessed of an india rubber backbone. A change in all of this is coming and China herself through the expression of the consciousness of the majority of her peoples must make the change. It is time for a real representative government, a government which will have the unqualified confidence of the remainder of the nations of the world. When this is established there will be no more national deficits in the nation—just the opposite, China will take her place as one of the richest and most powerful nations of the world. But she will not get money, recognition, or support as long as she is governed by a handful of selfish, military, self-appointed potentates.

THE new Minister of Finance, Mr. Chow Tsz-chi, prior to this appointment, has handled state finances more than three times before, but he must admit that to head the Ministry of Finance at the present time is the hardest task in his lengthy official career. The total amount of loans to be returned and of the back payments to be made good at the end of June last is estimated to be $270,000,000, which are apportioned as follows: $60,000,000 for overdue military expenses, $30,000,000 for over-due administrative expenses, $50,000,000 for overdue loans from the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and other smaller banks, and $130,000,000 for overdue foreign and domestic loans which should have been repaid before June. It is easy to propose paper schemes to find funds for meeting these numerous financial obligations. Indeed, the new Cabinet has adopted a paper plan to tie over monetary difficulties. The plan provides for the abolition of unnecessary organs and for the dismissal of superfluous officials. From such measures, the government expects to save about $1,000,000 a month. The plan then urges the disbandment of a large number of troops. It proposes the retaining of only sixty divisions whereby $4,000,000 can be saved monthly. The monthly expenditure, according to the budget, for the Eighth Fiscal Year (July 1, 1919 to June 31 1920), was more than $13,000,000, and there was a monthly deficit of nearly $8,000,000. If the retrenchment measures as outlined by the new Cabinet are carried out, the monthly deficit will be less than $3,000,000, and this will be made up by the issue of new bonds, the

increase of taxation, the creation of new taxes, and regular quotas of contributions from the provinces, as is suggested by several cabinet members. All this is very well on paper, but when the plan is put into effect, the almighty militarists will spare no effort in obstructing it, because the carrying out of the plan would reduce their influence and strength and would frustrate their ambitions.

THE financial situation as it stands today in China will remain confused, and there is no hope of improving it. The hope of so improving it lies with the new International Banking Consortium. If that international institution really means well to China and her people, at least three members of which there is no doubt are sincerely desirous of straightening up China's finances—it should at once communicate with the Chinese government its conditions for offering financial assistance. It has not yet informed China of its readiness to consider the proposal of loans from her. Attempts have recently been made by the Peking government to secure advances of $5,000,000 or $8,000,000 from the Consortium, and there is no likelihood of arranging them before October when the Consortium will meet in America to put the last touch to its organization. If the Consortium means to undertake what some of its representatives have promised, China can expect much aid from it. Its declared object, as is too well known here, is to assist China in such matters on the reform of the currency, development of railway transportation and similar basic enterprises. The American representative of the Consortium, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont who recently visited China and made a study of the economic, financial and political conditions here, was evidently well impressed with the great potentialities of the Asiatic Republic. He said at a luncheon of the Council of Foreign Relations at the Bankers' Club in New York that "I was much impressed with the great extent and underlying strength of China's resources, with the integrity and industry of her people and with their potential future. They have great problems to overcome, but if we are able to extend the right sort of counsel and aid to them they will, I believe, solve their difficulties." The Chinese people are hoping that the "right sort of counsel and aid" would be forthcoming immediately upon the unification of the country so that corrupt ones might not have a chance to squeeze the nation financially dry.

NOTWITHSTANDING the continued chaotic conditions in China during the last three years, the Chinese Post Office has been making steady progress in every branch of its activity. The total number of articles it handled in 1919, according to the "Report on the Working of the Chinese Post Office" for last year just issued, was 340,000,000, an increase of 60,000,000 over 1917, and an increase of 37,000,000 over 1918. It is predicted that this year the total will safely pass the 400,000,000 mark. The number of parcels carried in 1919, to be exact, was 3,551,105, of a total weight of 14,788,916 kilogrammes, and a declared value of $54,602,207; and 311,237,300 ordinary, 24,070,850 registered, 4,589,170 express and 25,672 insured articles, were handled in the same year. Last year's returns of mail matter, however, showed a falling off under the classification of insured letters. The number of insured articles carried in 1916 was 35,909 and that in 1917 was 32,140. The growing unpopularity of insured letters indicates increased public confidence in the Chinese Post Office and in the facilities for the transmission of money by postal orders. Side by side with the growth of the number of mail matter, the 1919 postal revenue has likewise grown considerably. It rose from $9,496,783 in 1918 to approximately $11,230,000 in 1919, the surplus on each year's working being respectively $1,907,313 and $2,440,000. The capital expenditure, including expenditure for sites and new property such as buildings, furniture, mail-vans, bicycles, pillar-boxes, in 1919 was $1,258,000. This is a good record of which China should feel proud.

IN 1878 China was formally invited to join the Universal Postal Union, but she did not enter it until thirty-six years later. Her adhesion to the Universal Postal Convention dates from the March 1, 1914, but it was not until September the 1 that the Regulations of the of the Rome Convention came into actual operation in China. In spite of the fact that she has been a member of the Union for more than five years, China today still finds foreign post offices on her soil. We quite agree with the well-known writer, Mr. Lenox Simpson, that the time has come when all these foreign post offices should be withdrawn and a fresh impetus given to the development of an enlightened and wide-awake domestic agency. In an article published in the *Peking Leader* last week, Mr. Simpson said: "Of the good service rendered to the community by the Chinese Post Office there are ample proofs. Whereas in Japan complaints fill the foreign press regarding the days and weeks which elapse before delivery of letters between such points as Kobe and Yokohama, it is a rare thing in China to experience any delay at all. It is only the just due of the Chinese Post Office that in the Chinese agenda for the League of Nations Conference, summoned to meet at Geneva on November 15, the demand for the closing of all foreign Post Offices in

China, from say the first of January 1922, be given the place of honor. That all Powers, with the possible exception of Japan, will cordially endorse the proposition goes without saying. That Japan cannot legitimately oppose the just demand of a member of the International Postal Union without at once placing herself in serious difficulties may be take for granted. For although she looks upon her Post Offices in China as political aids she dare not say so in open court; the mere thought of the idea would provoke a storm. To aid and abet a movement which is obviously for the advancement and consolidation of the Chinese nation and of foreign interests as well, the writer would venture to recommend that the representatives in Peking of all countries that have adhered to the League of Nations bring to the official notice of their governments this desirable act, which will do much to give a new sense of obligation to the Chinese people and prove to them that generous and considerate treatment is the inevitable reward of just endeavor."

Soviet Delegation to Arrange Commercial Relations With China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE delegation from the Verhne Udinsk government, headed by M. Gourin, arrived in Peking on Wednesday evening to enter into unofficial negotiations with the Chinese government relative to the resumption of commercial relations between China and Russia. While the government has decided to refrain from according to the delegation any official reception, representatives of the people in Peking are planning to entertain its members cordially. Since the conclusion of the Great War in Europe, they have been devoting more attention to Russo-Chinese relationship, believing that upon the restoration of order in Russia, China and Russia will have to co-operate to the fullest extent in their efforts to maintain their territorial integrity.

The need for a better commercial understanding between the two countries is recognized by leading men in Asia. The territorial propinquity of China and Russia is given as one reason why the Chinese are welcoming Russia's proposal for the reestablishment of their former commercial and industrial relations. The Cabinet at Peking has already formulated a policy on the question. Whatever understandings may have been arrived at with the Russian delegation, they will not be contradictory, according to the Cabinet's recent decision, to the terms of the temporary regulations governing the carrying on of trade by Chinese and Russian merchants in each other's territory as concluded between General Yang Tseng-hsin, Military Governor of Sinkiang and the Russian authorities some time ago.

The regulations governing commercial relations between China and Russia, which may be made during the present visit of the Soviet delegation to Peking, will be cancelled soon after the organization of a national government in Russia. The making of such regulations will involve no recognition by the Chinese government of the Verhne Udinsk government. Provisions to the above effect will be inserted in whatever document that may be signed. In several interviews with the members of the French and other legations, the representatives of the Chinese Foreign Office reiterated that so far as the question of the recognition of the Soviet government was concerned, China would faithfully follow the policy of the Allies, that the possible negotiations with the Verhne Udinsk representatives would be unofficial and informal in nature and that such negotations would not affect in any way the present relations between the Chinese authorities and the Russian Legation in Peking or the Russian Consulates in the various treaty ports.

Naturally, Japan does not like for China to receive the Soviet representatives even in an unofficial way. She has been trying to prevent China and Russia from the resumption of a friendly relationship. To her their combination means the ultimate abandoning of her continental ambition. Her official representative at Peking has repeatedly advised the Chinese government not to receive the Soviet delegation and not to discuss with it any questions with a view to the resumption of commercial relations. It appears that Japan has succeeded in persuading the French officials in Peking to adopt a similar view as hers. The French Minister has tendered like advices to the Chinese Foreign Office on the question.

Shortly before the recent disturbance in North China, the Verhne Udinsk government conceived the idea of despatching to this country a commercial delegation. A month ago the delegation reached Kiakhta. Desirous of keeping up friendly relations with both Japan and France, President Hsu Shih-chang, learning of its arrival at the Chinese frontier city, and knowing the attitude of the French and Japanese Ministers instructed the officials there to grant no passports to the members of the delegation and refuse their admission into Chinese territory. Two days later the Foreign Office at Peking received two telegrams in succession from the Russian delegation questioning the right of China to refuse them the privilege of entering China. The gist of the telegraphic messages was that their object of going to Peking was to cement friendly relations between China and

Russia, that they were sincere in their desire to arrange a commercial treaty and that there was no good reason for China to stop them at her frontier city. In the telegrams the Russian representatives also expressed surprise at the action which China took.

They said: "the Russian authorities admit representatives from China into their territory without let or hindrance. Why should the Chinese authorities refuse the Russian representatives admission into their territory?"

In the meantime, the Japanese and French Ministers urged China to prevent the delegation coming to Peking. China found herself in a position of embarrassment. Being weak, she could not ignore the protests of the representatives of two powerful nations. At the same time, she could not further decline to receive the Russian delegation, as she could not offer good reasons for stopping it at Kiakhta. A solution was found to get out of the dilemma. China decided to send Wang Hung-nien, a member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to Kiakhta to discuss the matter of the re-opening of trade relationship at that place in order to avoid much international attention. Unfortunately, as Mr. Wang together with his staff was about to depart for Mongolia, the military operations between the Chihli forces and the Anfu forces commenced, and he had to postpone his trip.

Soon after the military operations and the organization of a new cabinet in Peking, the question of whether China should allow the Soviet delegation to proceed to Peking again came up. After careful consideration, it was decided at a Cabinet meeting that China must receive the delegation but she received it unofficially. President Hsu concurred with this decision. The frontier authorities were instructed to issue passports to the delegation, which subsequently arrived in Urga on August 11, and Kalgan ten days later. On the way from the Mongolian border to Kalgan, the Russian representatives were well treated and given every facility for travelling and received every courtesy from the people living along the route.

The latest information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicates that the French Minister has since modified his view and would not further protest if China discusses the question of the resumption of commercial relations with Russia unofficially and will not touch any political matter. Monsieur Boppe is convinced of the sincerity of the Chinese government in its assurances to him. The Japanese Minister will continue opposing the Chinese receiving the Russian delegation even unofficially because it is against the Japanese policy to have even a semblance of rapproachment between China and Russia.

The Russian Minister at Peking finds himself in an extremely difficult position. The Soviet administration is none too friendly towards him. But it is understood that the Chinese government, realizing this fact, will not discuss anything concerning the legal position of the Russian Minister, and will allow him to continue looking after Russian interests in China. Such an attitude on the part of Peking will probably lessen the opposition from that direction to the visit of the Soviet representatives.

Prior to the clearing up of misunderstandings regarding the attitude of the French Minister, both the Chinese press and the foreign press, however, sharply criticised his alleged undue interference in Chinese internal affairs. Thus the *Shun Pao*, a liberal paper in Peking, said: "It is feared by the French Minister that if China receives the Soviet delegation, it might affect the position of the Russian Minister at Peking. Both the French and the Russian Minister appear to have misunderstood the situation. The sole object of the Russian delegation is to discuss commercial affairs between China and Russia. We learn that once France vigorously opposed the receiving of a Soviet delegation by Great Britain. The true reason, we are told, for France's stand in the matter is the unwillingness of the Soviet to recognise the debts formerly contracted from France by the Tsari government, and the decision might be modified by her policy of continued opposition and obstruction. In truth, France has no ill-feeling against the Bolsheviks, and even if there were, it could not be so bitter."

Commenting upon the same question, the Peking correspondent of the *Peking* and *Tientsin Times* had this much to say:

"Another interesting report is that the French Minister and the Japanese Minister have issued a protest against China allowing delegations of the Soviet government to enter China. To any ordinary person this appears nothing more or less than a gigantic bluff. What right has any power to interfere with the delegation that another receives? When Krassin made his journey to England to discuss the opening up of commercial relations between Russia and England did any of the other foreign Powers interfere or send in a protest? China can open up commercial relations with Soviet Russia when and how she pleases. America and the European nations have already practically agreed that such a procedure is a necessity. That being the case why cannot China do so? To attempt to interfere with China coming to any economic or industrial arrangement with Russia is tantamount to interfering with the internal affairs of this country. The differences of opinion prevailing

in Europe concerning the procedure which is to rule any such arrangement do not in any way affect China. In Europe the various States are going about the business in their own way, and why cannot China act in an independent manner?"

Peking, August 27, 1920.

Principal Source of Present Weakness of Chinese Government

BY PAUL S. REINSCH

Former American Minister to Republic of China

(The following article is the complete text of a memorandum handed to the newly formed cabinet of the Chinese government by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China and more recently constitutional adviser to the Republic of China, while in Peking recently. The memorandum has been made public by the Cabinet. Dr. Reinsch has since resigned his connections with the Chinese government and will return to the United States within a short time to begin a campaign for the United States Senatorship from Wisconsin.)

THE Chinese government has just passed through another serious crisis, and there has now been constituted a Cabinet the personnel of which, both by character and experience, will inspire confidence at home and abroad. The Cabinet proposes to address itself to the task of reconstruction, of which the government and nation are indeed in great need.

It is, however, necessary that we should ask ourselves whether the entire situation of the government has as yet been placed upon a sound foundation. On this point it is feared that the gravest misgivings must still be entertained. Notwithstanding the high character of the men who compose the government, it is unfortunately quite certain that the country as a whole is far from satisfied with the soundness and permanency of the solution hitherto arrived at. No matter what proposals of reconstruction under whatever form, may be made, this feeling cannot be removed unless the essential character of the government can be put on an unquestionably sound foundation.

The Chinese people have in the recent past suffered great injury because of personal controversies among politicians and the self-seeking action of governors and other officials, who have spent the public resources for advancing their personal ambitions instead of improving the condition of the country. The Chinese people realize the great economic opportunities which now lie before the country in the development of its resources. They see with distress that, instead of promoting and facilitating this great development, the politicians and men in power waste the substance of the state in useless controversies, and create bankruptcy where there should be wealth and power.

In view of these facts the people of China will not have confidence in any program which does not include the essential element of restoring the representative character of the Chinese government. A modern government can enjoy authority at home, and respect abroad, only as it stands forth as the representative of the entire nation. This character cannot be acquired by force, corruption or intrigue, but it can be bestowed only through a free grant of the community, acting continuously through legal institutions. Military and financial resources may be temporarily provided, but they will fail again and again to constitute a sound basis for the authority of the state; and the continued attempt to govern the country in this way should leave it weaker after every crisis, and will rapidly lead to collapse, bankruptcy, and the loss of national sovereignty. The only escape from so disastrous a fate can be found in an honest, straight-forward and complete return to the principle of legality and representative government. The only lasting source of authority in a modern state is the respect for law as the expression of the public will. If for this authority is substituted personal power and ambition, financial intrigue and military despotism, no peace will be found and the condition of the country will constantly become worse. In order to escape from this condition, we have to return to a straight-forward acceptance of the principle that the law must be adhered to, regardless of personal advantage and ambitions, and the continuity of the legal institutions of the country must be preserved.

At the present time the government is fatally defective through the lack of a representative parliament. As long as a representative institution is lacking, only a *de facto* government exists, attended by all the weakness of a temporary arrangement without the strong foundation of legal principles and of universal public support. The disadvantages of this situation may be briefly summarized as follows: (1) As long as there is no representative parliament recognized by the nation, the recognition given to the government by foreign nations can also be only *de facto*, temporary and informal. As the government fails to attain authority throughout the nation, that recognition may at any time be withdrawn; the government is therefore in an essentially precarious situation and does not enjoy the independence and stability which is due to a true government of a great nation. (2) While this condition lasts, the financial basis of the government cannot be sound. Financial support from the nation, by way of adequate taxation, can be provided only through a representative body. Nor are foreign nations justified in extending credit to a government which is incomplete in this most important respect, and whose action can therefore at any time in the future be justly repudiated by the nation which had not been represented in the action taken. (3) International relations are exceedingly complicated. Unless the action taken by the government can be given the full confidence of the nation, even good and desirable solutions will be impossible. Concessions made to other nations will not be understood by the people and will be taken to be a further selling of the birthright of the Chinese nation, unless indeed they can be explained satisfactory to a representative body in whom the entire nation has confidence. Development in the international relations of China, and the satisfactory settlement of outstanding problems, are therefore impossible as long as no authoritative parliament exists.

In further explanation of the above principles, the following considerations are herewith submitted: The weakness of the Chinese government during the past years is due to the fact that, while the government is a republic in form, there has not been a continuous representation of the people in the government. The formal expression of public consent is at all times essential to a modern government. The absence of a representative body of recognized standing is therefore a source of fatal weakness.

From the point of view of foreign relations, only temporary, *de facto* and informal recognition has been or can be given to a government which is lacking in this essential constitutional element. Such recognition is not permanent and could be withdrawn at any time. It rests only on convenience, as it is necessary in international affairs to have someone to deal with. It does not, however, involve any kind of approval or support.

Public authority can rest only on force, tradition or public consent. When authority rests on force it is necessarily unstable as force changes all the time. Therefore, modern nations have long abandoned force as the basis of authority, and use force only in the support of other principles. The second basis of authority is tradition, on which authority rested during the period of the Empire of China. It is similar to the authority exercised in the family. But in a modern state authority can rest only upon public-consent expressed in a system of law recognized by all to be binding. In a modern state, the organ which expresses this public assent is therefore essential, and a modern state cannot be complete without a representative body.

The absence of such a body weakens the government at every point. Not only does it, as has already been stated, make international recognition informal and temporary, but it deprives the government of the advantages of a sound financial system. Under these conditions, the government lacks financial support both from without and from within. It is impossible for such foreign countries and capitalists to act in good faith, to make permanent contracts with a government which is not fully constituted. Contracts which are put through under such circumstances are usually not made with the best interests of the Chinese nation in view. The Chinese people do not recognize their binding character; and while it may be possible to enforce them temporarily through political power, their permanent effect can only be damaging and disastrous to all concerned.

It is plain that foreign nations cannot be expected to support a government which does not have the support of its own citizens and which lacks authority over them. Such domestic support can come only through the action of the citizens expressing itself in parliament.

There is another, even more fundamental reason for the necessity of parliament. The only sound basis for authority in a modern state is legality, i. e., continuous application of constitutional arrangements without violent interruptions or intermittent control through personal power. Only when this legality exists can a government enjoy the confidence of its own people and of foreign nations. In the Republic of the United States, legality has been the basis of authority for one hundred and fifty years, and never has the continuous application of law been interrupted. Law has been changed when the will of the majority of the citizens has required it, but it has been changed in accord with the constitutional arrangements. To this rule all willingly submit, and all recognize its fairness and justice. The Republic of China can enjoy power and respect among the nations only if it establishes the same continuous application of law.

At the present time, it must be confessed the legality of constitutional arrangements has been greatly disturbed. The effect of this upon public confidence at home and abroad has been disastrous. It is, therefore, necessary that everything should be done to restore confidence in the government as a government of law and not of men, intrigue, corruption and military force.

As we examine the details of the situation and ask, how this most urgent need of the Chinese nation can be fulfilled in accordance with the principle of legality, no solution seems perfectly satisfactory.

The provisional constitution of 1912, under which, after a fashion, the government is still operating, was intended to be temporary and to give way to a Fundamental law. The elaboration of the latter through parliament has for many reasons not come about. The parliamentary situation has been complicated by the election of a new extra-legal parliament and by the migration and division into many factions of the older body. To discuss this question on the basis of the legal rights of the old parliament has led only to further division.

The fundamental basis of all legality is public consent expressed in an orderly manner. In a situation such as the present, it is therefore not only proper but it seems necessary to revert to a popular verdict for solution. In arriving at such a decision *the already existing groupings and organizations* of the people should be made the basis of action. If this is not done, it would be easy to form new "mushroom" organizations in order to influence the decision. In the existing commercial, industrial and educational organizations of the Chinese people, and in the provincial assemblies, there can be found the only true source of national authority; from them the national government may be endowed with that representative authority which at the present time it lacks.

In the election of a great constitutional convention, such as been proposed, any departure from the above principle would tend to encourage unrepresentative and undesirable elements. The people of China have created these active and living organizations of commerce, industry and education. These organizations can be trusted to select truly representative men who will speak with authority for those who have selected them, and who will not be mere office-seekers who gain position at the hands of an indifferent or purchaseable general electorate. The people of China are at the present time sufficiently aroused to the importance of public action; they know that their national rights can be protected and developed only by men who are actually representative of and in touch with the industrial, agricultural and educational life of the community, Therefore a body proceeding from this method of selection will enjoy great authority. At the same time its temper will be practical, and it may be confidently expected that it will not desire to usurp functions which can more fitly be performed by the official organization of the government. In this way there will be secured an assembly of men who will be able to speak with authority for the people of China. It will be their sole function to draw up a fundamental law legally establishing the government in all its branches and a parliamentary election law. When this has been done, the Chinese government will commence to function normally and will be able to maintain the soverignty and independence of the Chinese Republic. The People's Constitutional Convention, in order to be able to perform its work effectively, should not be a large body. Its importance should be constituted by quality rather than by numbers, and it is not desirable that the provinces should have more than between six and ten representatives each. The election of this highly important body of the people by all the existing popular organizations in China, will in itself be a national action of the greatest moment which is sure to enlist the interest of the entire people and make them aware of the vital importance of the national government to their welfare every day and through the year.

It is necessary again to emphasize that it would be fatal to leave open the door for the creation of organizations specially designed to influence the election. The people should act through organizations already existing which already enjoy authority and representative character. Otherwise but little authority could be bestowed upon the national assembly. Authority cannot be created out of nothing. It can, however, be handed on by those already possessing it. Under the permanent constitution, a parliament should then immediately be elected; also by a method in which existing organizations of the people are taken as a basis. Such a parliament, we may confidently expect, will have gained sufficient wisdom through the trials through which China has passed, to devote itself single-heartedly to its work of acting purely as a legislative body, allowing the government to initiate policies and to carry them through after approval by the parliament, not attempting itself to usurp the administrative functions nor wasting its energy in futile personal attacks.

Should the government at this time fail to respond to the popular demand for representative institutions, it would also fail to secure public confidence although it might honestly devote itself to a policy of reconstruction. The test will be, whether the government desires the representatives of the people to participate in the government and to be in formed concerning public action. Should the government decline to do this, it will have neither domestic nor foreign support except such as is given at a ruinous cost to the Chinese nation. A continuance of the present situation would therefore inevitably lead to the downfall of the Chinese government. The statesmen who will identify themselves with public demand for representative institutions will save their country, and will be entitled to the everlasting thanks of their nation. Those who oppose it will be written down in the book of infamy as men whose personal ambition, unworthiness and desire for selfish gain caused them to destroy their own nation.

There has been altogether too much theoretical discussion of the constitution. It is in the interests of China that it should be the simplest possible document. If it guarantees the presence, at all times, of a representative body whose consent to important acts of the government is necessary, the growing experience of the various organs of government will be the best guide as to the practice in detail. It would be a mistake, on the basis of theory or of the practice of entirely different nations, to lay down a hard and fast rule for China.

To attempt the establishment of a highly centralized government in China would be a mistake. The provinces are the bodies which, through experience and tradition as well as on account of their great size, are most competent to carry on the everyday functions of government. It is therefore desirable that the Chinese government should be federal in form, leaving considerable autonomy to the provinces and allowing each to adopt its system of administration to legal needs and traditions. The central government would represent the entire nation in matters in which national unity of action is essential, such as foreign relations, defence, postal services, coinage, and similar matters.

Among the tasks which the Central government has already undertaken, there are two of such great importance that the government may well concentrate its attention primarily thereon, leaving the provinces to do the bulk of the work in all other matters. I refer to Communications and Justice. Indeed, there is nothing through which the welfare of the entire Chinese people can be more immediately and unquestionably promoted than through the construction of the great trunk railways and the creation of a road system suitable for automobiles. The financial support of the foreign nations should be primarily utilized to give China, during the next ten years, the 20,000 additional miles of railway and 30,000 miles of roads which, by themselves alone would increase the national wealth of China easily three-fold of their present valuation. The provision of adequate port facilities for the international trade of China, which is bound to assume hitherto unthought-of proportions in the near future, is also most essential. In carrying out these indispensable public works, the government will be able to act with effect only if a national parliament exists which can give legal character to all the arrangements made; otherwise it will be impossible to secure adequate financial support for such undertakings.

From the national point of view, the rapid organization of China's judicial system is of the utmost importance. The organization of adequate and complete legal remedies for infringements of individual rights, and the recognition of the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the individual,—can only be accomplished by concerted action and deference to the will of a legal parliament with complete authority. Until the establishment of such authority, and its due recognition, China can not rise to the position of one of the independent nations of earth,—nor will the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality be given serious consideration during the period before such authority reigns supreme.

If the Central Government of China can give to the people only adequate means of communication and a system of just settlement of controversies; if it could abstain from interfering with the enterprise of individuals; it will so justify its existence that the people will be ready to give it adequate support. Railway, roads and legal protection are simple but welcome blessings which the Government should bestow.

In the past, reliable facts as to the economic life of China and the financial administration of the government have not been accessible. One of the most useful functions of the Central government would be fulfilled through the establishment of an organ for the dissemination of accurate economic and financial information. The sooner this is done the better will it be for the credit and the general advancement of China. This matter is specially spoken of because, unless it is seriously undertaken and carried through with scientific thoroughness, Chinese credit cannot be soundly established in the world. It is a function which transcends the sphere of any provincial government.

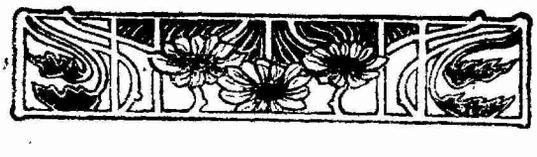
The progress of education is indeed also of the utmost importance, but it may be advisable to continue the present policy of allowing this matter to be handled primarily by the provinces, with the Central Government assisting through the establishment of universities and the laying down of general educational policies in cooperation with the provincial authorities.

The government of China at this moment has an opportunity of establishing itself soundly in the confidence of the Chinese people and of friendly nations by immediately reconstituting the representative character of the national government. The commercial and industrial classes of the people, under the leadership of men of modern education, have begun to take a vital interest in public affairs. On this interest, and the unity of national action which it makes possible, the future welfare and

strength of China depends. These forces cannot be satisfied with promises and programs. They can be convinced only by action. As long as the government should neglect to admit the representatives of the nation to participation in power,—as long as the government should ignore the principle of legality and popular consent which are fundamental in the modern state, it cannot count on the support of this national public opinion. Should the government attempt through parley and negotiation to satisfy every faction, the present disastrous condition would be continued. If, however, the government can take the lead, and of its own motion take a course of action which the sense of justice of the nation must approve, and which has already been suggested by a leader in whom the people of China have implicit confidence because of his proven honesty and solicitude for the public welfare, then only will the nation—ignoring political controversies—be reunited. If the government will decline to do this, the great national movement will ultimately accomplish the same thing. No force can stop the development of popular government in the present age.

Ignorance, corruption and selfishness may at times obstruct and allay this movement. If such opposition is strong enough it may continue to inflict great suffering upon the people and lead even to the temporary loss of national independence. Wise statesmanship will strive to avoid such disaster and will ally itself with the healthy and progressive forces of national life, which alone can give strength and dignity to the government.

The recent history of China has been a series of trials and of great lessons teaching the futility of all personal ambition and narrow political intrigue. President Yuan Shih-k'ai, with all of his personal ability and strength, was unable to realize his ambition to force Chinese development back into dynastic currents. Chang Hsun in vain attempted to resurrect the dynastic tradition of the old regime. Notwithstanding the conservatism of the Chinese race, the nation did not desire such a return to an outlived system. More recently the attempt has been made to found a political power on military organization and foreign financial support. Before intense popular disapproval an organization which seemed formidable, crumbles in a week. All these attempts have been unsuccessful. Through all these trials and with much discouragement the growing consciousness of the Chinese people has victoriously asserted itself. It has been superior to the cunning of politics and the force of military organization. An attempt to oppose this force is like trying to stem the tide of the Yangtsze River with an artificial dam; the majestic flow may be held up for a little while at the cost of flood and misery to the surrounding country; but the final course of the stream cannot be obstructed. Even so the course now definitely taken by the Chinese people towards representative institutions may indeed be obstructed, and that at the cost of much misery and discouragement; but its constantly more effective realization is now apparent. Wise statesmen will ally themselves with this great force and will then stand firmly planted with a legitimate influence with which no personal power won by intrigue and self-assertion can be at all compared. The lesson of the recent experience is plain. It would be blindiness to ignore it.



"Strengthening the Weakest Link"

BY FRAZIER HUNT

Special Correspondent, the *Chicago Tribune*

THE results of the Great War have caused a complete turn about face in the viewpoints held by the U. S. army and navy and official Washington towards the Philippines and towards the proposition of unqualified independence.

Three years ago the plan of both the army and navy General Staffs and of Washington was to cut completely free from the Islands and to end our responsibility over here as quickly as possible. To-day as a result of our new interests in the East and the defeat of Germany our military and naval men demand that certain bases be held here and that we retain as well a great commerical base. This new angle gives to the Philippine question a delicate and difficult aspect. It means that America must find a way to carry out her pledges of independence and yet care for her own national interests here. A few years ago both our General Staffs looked upon the Philippines as the weakest military spot of the nation. The Japanese scare of seven years ago focused attention on this weakness. To military experts the Islands were a decided military and naval deficit. Our national dangers lay in the Atlantic where our fleet had to be centered. The Philippines offered easy prey to Japan.

At the advice of our military and naval men the plan was put forward to liquidate this deficit as soon as possible by rushing independence as fast as it could be done with dignity.

A favorite expression around Washington in those days was to refer to the Philippines as "the heel of Achilles." The Islands were recognized in the inner circle of both political and military men as our national weakness.

The Jones Law—or what is known here as the "Bill Jones"—giving practical autonomy to the Islands under a powerful Governor General was put through Congress. Governor General Francis Burton Harrison was sent out here with the distinct job of hustling along affairs so that we could get out from under the responsibilities of this farflung burden that we were carrying at arms length.

While the American business men here raged and tore their hair at our new policy Governor General Harrison quietly went about the business of turning over the government to the Filipinos. Scores of good and true Americans who had years of splendid service behind them were turned out without a word. The Jones Law gave tremenduous powers to the Governor General but Harrison at least refused to swing the big club of power openly, only once or twice in seven years vetoing a bill passed by the Philippine Legislature. He did use the power of his office quietly and effectively but it was always in a friendly and advisory capacity.

In the preamble of the Jones Bill there appeared in the second paragraph this pledge: "Whereas it is and has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established. . . " It was to establish this "stable government" as quickly as possible that everything was turned to.

Then came the Great War with the resultant that the whole military problems of America were shifted about. The Atlantic no longer became the

sea of menace and we could now turn our backs on Europe and concentrate our gaze on the Far East. Here lay the great commercial markets of the future,

In place of dropping the Philippines like hot cakes we now could see a thousand reasons why we should keep them. We now could look Japan squarely and fearlessly in the eye. We needed great naval and military bases here for future use and we needed as well a great commercial base here for our growing oriental trade.

But we had pledged ourselves to give back the Islands and it was our intention to get out lock, stock and barrel. The whirligig of time, however, has brought new national angles—it has become absolutely necessary that we retain certain points of vantage here. However, during the past seven years we have gone so far in our independence program and have made such definate pledges that apparently there can be no decided reversal. Consequently the great question here has been how to continue the program of granting more and more independence with the pledged guarantee that we will "recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established" and at the same time answer our new naval and military and commercial requirments for great basis of operation here.

Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, goes a long way towards answering these delicate questions. In a recent interview he said: "We are ready to make any reasonable arrangements and we are only too glad to carry out any reasonable wishes of America. We gladly consent to America holding permanent naval bases of any kinds here. And we want America to make a great commercial base in Manila for eastern trade. Of course we want independence as soon as possible but time is not an essential factor—it is that the real spirit of the Jones Law be carried out as is being done now."

President Quezon also declares that the application to the Philippines of some such law as the Platt Amendment for Cuba would be accepted here. This would mean that the Islands could not negotiate commercial treaties without the consent of America, nor make any foreign loans except from America, and give the United States the right to intervene in internal affairs at any time internal trouble took a wrong turn. He also pledged the full and equal rights to all America citizens and business concerns that are enjoyed by the Filipinos.

The most intelligent and sane men here, both Americans and Filipinos, believe that with some such basis of settlement the independence question will be worked out satisfactorily. After all it is not so much a question of time as one of fair play and mutual understanding.

Manila, P. I. August, 15, 1920.

News from North China

Yesterday afternoon Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng entertained the foreign journalists in Peking at a tea party at the Cabinet's Office in the Presidential Palace.

The American Legation has been authorized to appropriate G. $2,000 for the reconstruction of the students' mess on the Canal Street in Peking, and repairs are already under way.

Mr. Harley McNair of St. John's University left Peking on August 26, for Shanghai after a five days' stay with friends at the American Board Mission. Mr. McNair has come to Peking after a tour of Korea.

The report that Mr. Chow Tsz-chi, Minister of Finance, is proceeding to America to conduct the negotiations with the International Banking Consortium for a loan to China has been denied in official quarters.

The delegation from the Verhne Udinsk government, headed by M. Gourin, has arrived in Peking. It will soon enter into unofficial negotiations with the Chinese government with a view to the renewal of commercial relations between China and Russia.

On Monday night a goods train collided with a shunting-engine at Lutai, near Tonghan, and as a result the line was blocked for a considerable time. Passengers from the main trains to and from Peking were transferred, and the morning train arrived in Tientsin three hours late.

C. J. Carroll, acting engineer-in-chief of the American section of the Hukuang Railways, arrived in Peking on the morning of August 24. Mr. Carroll has come to Peking for a vacation, part of which he expects to spend at Peitaiho.

President Hsu Shih-chang entertained the American Minister, Hon. Charles R. Crane, who returned from Peitaiho and Dr. C. D. Tenney, Councillor of the American Legation, at tiffin at the Palace last week. Dr. Tenney will leave Peking for the United States in a month's time.

The Japanese Legation denies the report that Mr. Obata has been instructed by the Japanese government to insist upon the maintenance of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact, and at the same time expresses the belief that the cancellation of the pact is more likely to be considered at this moment.

David C. Berger, F. J. Chapman 3rd, and Maxwell M. Hamilton, the new student interpreters attached to the American Legation, arrived in Peking last Saturday and have taken up their quarters in the San Kwan Miao. They will commence their Chinese studies at the North China Union Language School on October 1.

Mr. Dort, president of the Dort Automobile Company, accompanied Mr. Hugo Reiss, vice-president of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Company, departed for to Shanghai on August 26. Mr. Dort is touring in the Far East in the interests of his company for the purpose of investigating possibilities for a Far Eastern export trade.

A. H. Hyland, Postal Commissioner for the Chihli District, is shortly leaving Tientsin on a year's leave, He will be succeeded by F. B. Tolliday, who is coming out to join the postal service again. On August 25, Mr. Hyland was presented with a number of rare and valuable examples of Chinese embroiderd art and an illuminatcd address.

More than 200,000 people in the immediate vicinity of Peking have been in absolute destitution as a result of the lack of rain and the fighting. Two organizations are working for the relief of these people—The Food Relief Association, under Chinese auspices and the North China Emergency Relief Committee under foreign auspices with Mrs. Charles R. Crane as chairman.

The government has decided to appoint Hu Wei-teh as Chinese Minister to Japan. The pleasure of the Japanese government, according to the *China Advertiser*, as to his appointment will be shortly asked. *The Journal de Pekin* opines that Mr. Hu is the right man to represent China at Tokyo. Wang Hung-nien, upon his return from Nikolaievsk, will be appointed Councillor of the Chinese Legation at Tokyo.

The American Consulate-General at Tientsin is being closed today and Monday for removal from present quarters at Rue de Paris and Rue de Dillon

to No. 7 Meadows Road, the former premises having been sold some time ago to a Japanese firm. The new offices have over 3,000 square feet of space and the main offices measures 60 by 30. The Consulate will be open for business in the new location next Tuesday morning.

General Wang Huai-ching, Commandant of the Peking Garrison, issued on August 23, a proclamation cancelling martial law which was declared by General Tuan Chi-kuei, when the latter was Commandant of the Peking Garrison. General Wang said he had discovered on file in the office of Peking Garrison a document signed by Tuan proclaiming martial law in the Capital. This proclamation of July 13, is hereby declared null and void by General Wang.

T. Pincione, engineer-in-chief of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board, and member of the Chihli River Commission, left Tientsin on Thursday morning for Italy for a brief furlough. He intends to visit Britain, to inspect the new dredger now under construction for the Board in Scotland, and also to visit several places at which conservancy work is in progress. Mr. Pincione has been in China since 1900, and has not seen his aged mother during all this time.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister at Peking, has protested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the arrest of Kuang Yun-chin, Anfu editor, in a Japanese hotel by the Chinese authorities. His protest was sent in on August 26. The ground for it was that the Chinese authorities did not secure the sanction of the Japanese Legation before the arrest of Kuang Yun-chin. The Chinese authorities claim that they have acted correctly as the hotel is located in Chinese territory.

An inspection by provincial authorities of Chihli of a new dyke, 25 li in length, extending from the provincial prison at one end to section house No. 4, on the Liang-wang-chwang—Chen-tang-chwang branch of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at the other end in Tientsin, and enclosing an area of approximately 6,600 acres, will be held this afternoon. The entire construction, including three locks to allow for navigation and drainage, was started on May 11 and completed on August 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Hsiung Hsi-ling gave a tiffin party on Thursday at their Peking residence in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Paul Reinsch and their daughter, who are revisited Peking after an absence of nearly one year from China. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. Ruddock of the American Legation, Mr. J. B. Powell, editor of the *Millard's Review*, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Former Minister Liang Chi-chiao, and former Minister Wang Ta-hsieh.

Chinese jute producers living ten and twelve miles above Tientsin have been using the Hsi Ho river as a depository for decaying vegetable matter with the result that the water supply in the British, French and ex-German concessions has been contaminated. The Tientsin Consular Body met on August 24, to discuss the measures to be taken to free from further contamination the water, and called at the Civil Governor on August 25, and was assured that the Chinese authorities would stop jute producers from the further pollution of the water.

The American Legation in Peking has been informed by the Department of State at Washington that four officers of the United States Army have been detailed to Peking as Attaches for language study and are already on their way to China. The officers are Major J. W. Stillwell, formerly a staff officer with the American army in France; Major L. P. Horsfall, who served as a staff officer with the War Department during the War; Lieutenant Parker G. Tenney of the United States Cavalry, a nephew of Dr. C. D. Tenney; and Lieutenant A. D. Fisken, an artillery officer.

The troops under Brigade-General Sung Tze-yang looted Tungchow on August 24. Three thousand of them robbed the shops on the two main streets at midnight. Some eighty buildings were burned down to the ground. Discontent at being disbanded and paid only from ten to fourteen dollars each was responsible for the looting. As further trouble was feared at Tungchow on Thursday evening, the American Marine Guard of one sergeant and twelve men remained in the city that night, and are staying there until the fear of further trouble is over. Fengtien troops have been sent to the locality to maintain order.

Peking, August 28.

News from Central China

The editor of the Central China Commercial News in Hankow was arrested recently by the police on charge that he published in his paper a libelous report about the bribery of an official in Hanyang.

Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan has contributed $150,000 to General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, for distribution to the Chihli soldiers who recently fought so bravely in overthrowing the Anfu military dictatorship at Peking.

A Chinese fire brigade has been organized in Wuchang by prominent merchants who contributed $1,700 to start this organization. The promotors have decided to purchase modern fire extinguishing devices and equipment. Sixty shopkeepers will be summoned in the city to be trained as firefighters.

The problem of reclaiming the foreshore land along the Bund in the British Concession in Hankow has been brought before the British Charge d'Affaires at Peking for consideration and sanction through British Acting Consul-General Cecil C. Kirke in Hankow and the British Divisional Architect at Shanghai.

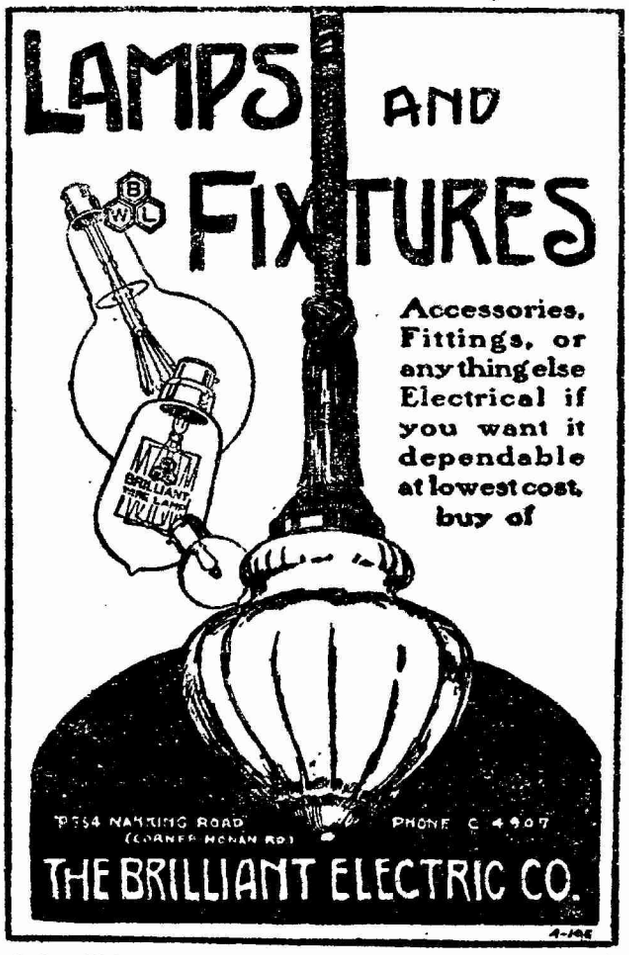
General Wang Chan-yuan of Wuchang has been ordered by the Peking administration to institute a special military court to try General Wu Kwang-hsin, a close follower of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who has been imprisoned by General Wang since July 16 on Wu's failure in creating a rebellion in the interest of the Anfu Club.

About four hundred dyers in Hankow went on strike last week on their demand for better pay being refused by their employers. Through mediations by the dyers' guild in Hankow, the dyers and their employers have arrived at an understanding which provides for better remuneration for the workers in view of the higher cost of living.

The Summer School of the Educational Department of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Hankow will be closed on September 4. Following the close of the Summer School, the Y. M. C. A. School of Commerce and Finance and the Evening School of Commerce will be opened for the fall term on September 25.

A long distance telephone line will soon connect the cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang with Ichang and Shasi, two important commercial ports in Hupeh, according to the plan of the Minisitry of Communications. It is understood that an electrical engineer has been sent to Hankow to look into the possibility and advisability of installing this line.

An opening reception will be held between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on September 1 by the Hankow branch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of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce (The Commercial and Industrial Bank of China) at 14 Sin Seng Road in the British Concession. Mr. Ting Chih-lan and Mr. Edgar Volger will be the manager and the assistant manager of the bank respectively.

General Tan Yen-kai, Tuchun of Hunan, is planning to reopen the Hunan Government Arsenal, and has appointed Mr. Tseng Chi-wu, who has been in America for three years studying the manufacture of munitions and necessary quipment for arsenals, as director. A new factory will be erected in Chuchow, and machinery worth $200,000 has been purchased at Canton.

It is reported that Captain C. E. W. Ricou the French aviator and promotor of aviation in the Far East, is making arrangements to make a flight to Hankow from Shanghai as a preliminary survey of the Shanghai-Hankow air route. Captain Ricou is planning to establish an air service between Shanghai and Hankow by sending a machine daily between the two cities.

General Tan Yen-kai, Governor of Hunan in Changsha, recently wired to Peking proposing to dispose of the German and Austrian properties in the province of Hunan. In reply, Premier Chin Yun-peng requested him to protect the German and Austrian properties in Hunan in accordance with the promulgated regulations until definite plans have been drawn up for their disposal in order to avoid diplomatic complications.

The export market for seed in Hankow has attracted some attention, markets in England being much stronger thus rendering a small business possible. Exchange is, however, again fluctuating violently, making negotiations very difficult. There is no business in imported piece goods or cotton yarn. Prices of local Japanese yarn have sagged steadily during the past week for no apparent reason. Clearances of grey shirtings and blacks are fair.

Max Goehler, the German engineer who was engaged in the construction of a cable railway up the Kuling mountains by the Kuling Aerial Railway Company, died in Kuling last week after having been in the jail of the Chinese magistrate in Kiukiang for the charge brought against him by the Chinese promotors of the railway company that he had made away with $30,000. He was seized by the Chinese authorities in Hankow and was sent to Kiukiang for trial at the Chinese court there.

Several Chinese newspapers in Hankow, commenting on the visit of the United States Congressional party in China, expressed the regret that Hankow had been unfortunate in not having been honored by a brief visit by the United States Congressmen. The hope was also expressed that this visit would do well in bringing the Chinese and the Americans closer together on a cordial and friendly basis and would result in a whole hearted cooperation between them.

The second and third cotton mills promoted by Chinese merchants in Hankow during the Japanese boycott movement last year are fastly nearing completion in Wuchang where their plants will be located. These two mills give fair indications of rivaling the first cotton mill now in operation and of being modern in almost every respect. When these two mills are completed, there will be four mills in Wuchang, three of which being promoted during the Japanese boycott in 1919.

The steamer Mei Shun, formerly known as "The Hope of China," and belonging to the newly organized American West China Navigation Company on the upper Yangtze, returned to Ichang after her maiden trip to Chungking considerable damaged about the bows. It is said that in attempting to get over one of the smaller rapids on her way up, the current proved so strong that for a considerable time no headway could be made and ultimately the ship got completely out of control and dashed head on to the rocks on the bank fortunately without serious damage.

In a telegram to Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, the new Minister of Education in Peking, officials in Changsha state that the Southwestern provinces are thinking of establishing a federal constitution government for the Chinese Republic after the model of the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australasia, because it is believed that the vast difference of customs, habits and manners of the poples of the various provinces of China signify that they may be better governed by federal state governments than by a centralized government at Peking. The Hunan officials intend to make a trial in Hunan by drawing up a federal constitution for that province, and their plan has been endorsed by ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling.

Hankow, August 29, 1920.

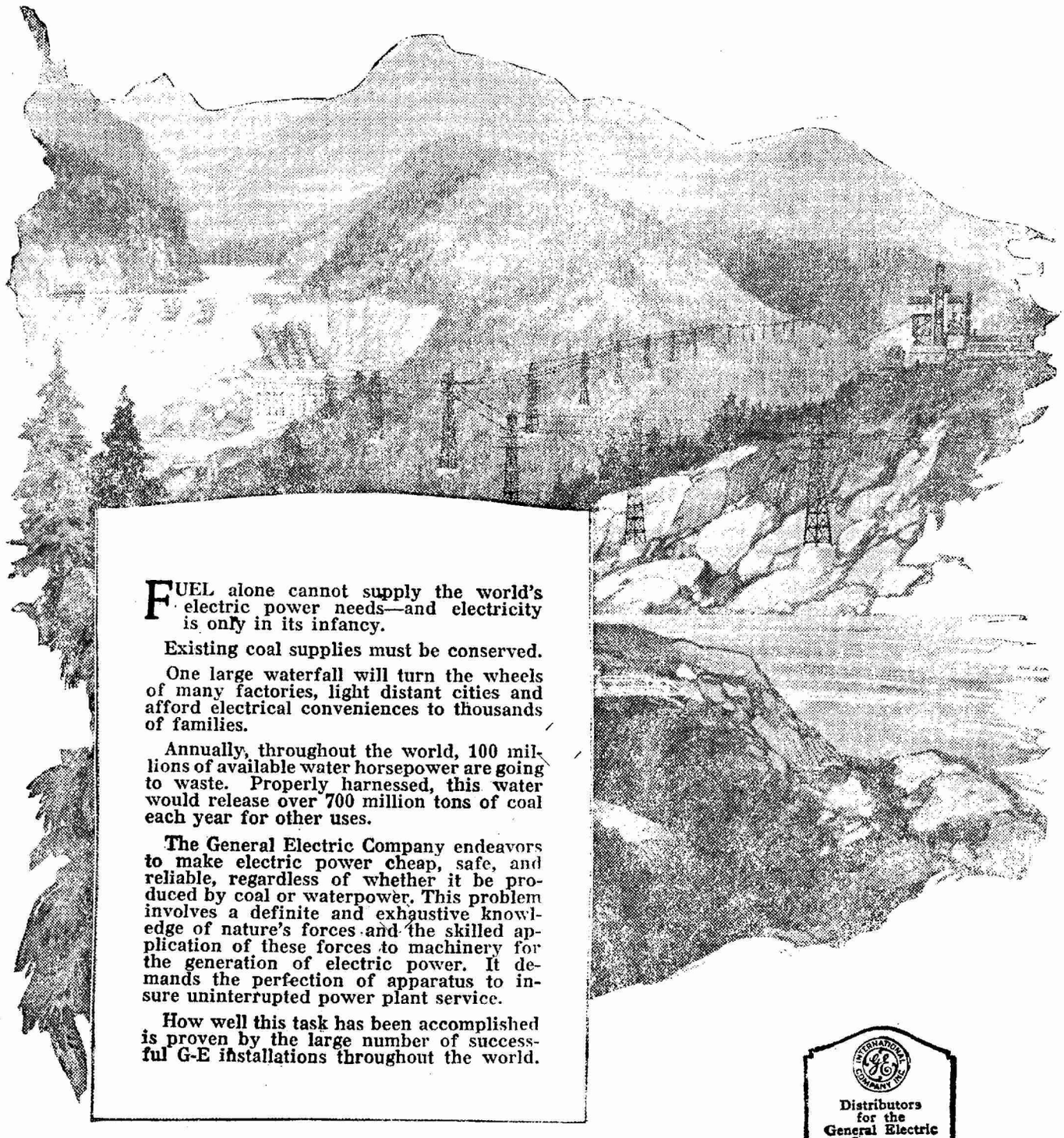
News from South China

K. Ohta, Japanese Consul-General at Canton, departed for home last week. He will not return to this port, having been here since 1915.

So far very few Old Members of Parliament have left Canton for Yunnanfu, although invitation and financial aid are being extended them.

C. H. Chu, formerly Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, now Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco, is home on visit. He arrived at Canton, August 25.

Two government gunboats from Canton, interned at Macao a month ago after the failure of the



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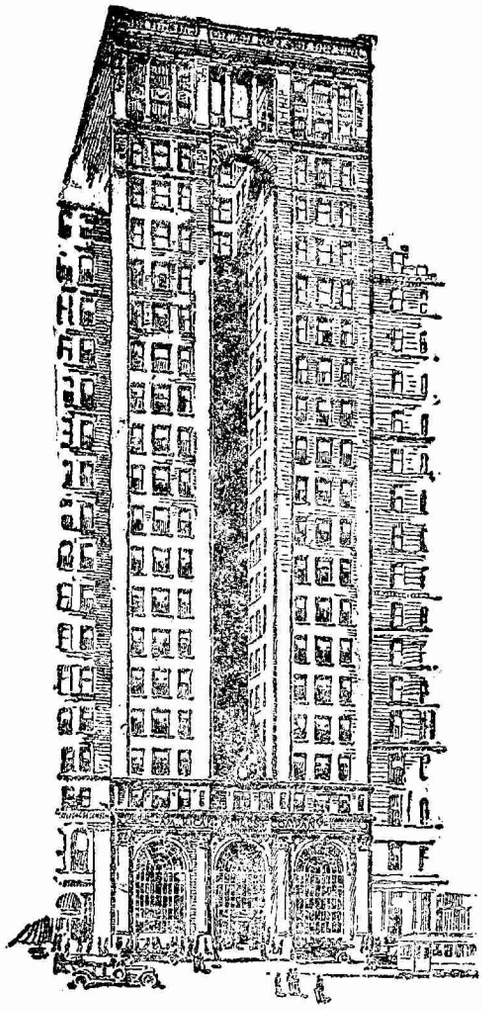

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revolutionists to take them away, have been returned to Canton by the Portuguese authorities.

The two Canton government gunboats, interned in Macao since their abandonment by unnuccessful rebels after their defeat, were formally released by the Portuguese authorities on August 19.

Bandits and pirates in Kwangtung are having the time of their life. The withdrawal of government troops from the principal points in the interior has enabled them to replace the soldiers in the activity of raiding the villages and protecting gambling dens.

The province of Kwangtung will soon have a system of public highways. There will be three main roads extending from Canton, north, west, and east. Among the technical men in the Military Roads Bureau is W. S. Lun, a graduate of Edinburgh University.

The Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, the newly organized semi-government institution, has been formally registered by the government of Kwangtung with permission to issue bank-notes. The bank has not yet announced the amonnt of notes it will put into circulation on the market.

Chinese fishing boat owners at Pakhoi are complaining to the Canton government that the French authorities at Annam are charging them too high a license fee for fishing along the coasts of Tongking. The present fee is nine dollars for each trip, a boat making from five to six trips a year.

The officials in the different silk-raising districts in Kwangtung are taking action against those who have been killing trade by mislabeling their goods. Complaints have been heard lately that the silk exported did not come up to the stated quality, and some consignments have been returned as low grade.

Both General Lu Yung-ting, the Kwangsi war lord, and Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan, the leader of the Chenghsuehhui Political Clique, have assured the members of the old Parliament that they would try to preserve it. The M. P. s in Canton have declined the invitation of those in Yunnan asking them to go over there for a session.

The Ng Hon Chi Memorial Hospital, erected in honor of the late Mr. Ng Hon Chi, M. P., who was executed in Peking by Yuan Shih-kai, 1915, because of his opposition to the monarchical movement, was dedicated August 19 in Canton, Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Military Government, performing the ceremony.

Yan Cho Kwan, principal of the Union Middle School, Fati, Canton, who has been in the Philippines studying the industrial educational system there, has returned to Canton. He has also carried back pledges for nearly $30,000 from the overseas Chinese for the support of his school. Mr. Kwan is a graduate of Columbia University in New York.

Up to the present, August 28, the city of Waichow is still in the hands of the administration force composed mostly of Kwangsi men. General Chen Chiung-ming, of the Cantonese Army who is trying to force all Kwangsi men from power in Kwangtung, is now about 40 *li* from that city. The port of Swatow came into the Cantonese hands August 20.

The Members of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly are threatening to resign in a body so as to force a new election as a protest against the executive department and the military administration who have ignored them altogether. As usual, the officials have paid no attention to their resolutions and acts when they were contrary to those of the administration.

The Canton Military Governor is most severe in his censorship of the press. The *Lingnan Simpao* a Japanese owned and managed daily newspaper, was raided evening of August 27, by government troops

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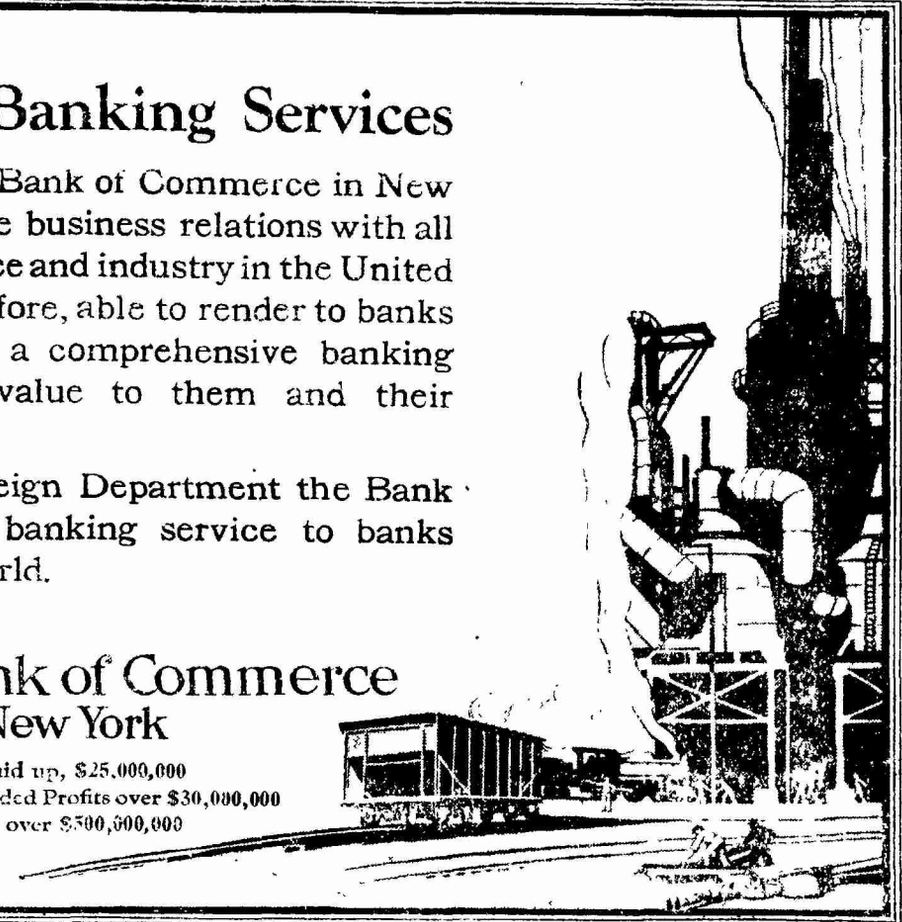

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The *Simpao* published that day a story of Chen Chiung-ming asking the foreign consuls to advise their nationals not to make loans to Mu Yung-hsien, Tuchun of Kwangtung, whom Chen is trying to oust.

The Swatow natives residing in Hongkong, to show their hatred towards the Kwangsi soldiers returning to Canton through that port after their defeat at Swatow, attempted to "bamboo" their enemy with their coolie sticks early this week while being transferred from one ship to another. The police, however, succeeded in preventing the affair to go far.

The Students Conference for South China, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christain Association, opened in Canton August 24, nearly two hundred delegates from several institutions, including the government, attending. C. Y. Chen Kiewoon, former president of the Kwangtung Provincial Educational Association, is chairman of the conference.

Dr. Oscar J. Thomson and Dr. John Kirk of the Canton Hospital, the first foreign medical institution in China, departed August 17 for a trip to Australia, America, and Europe in the financial interest of the institution. The hospital, formerly under the American and the British missions only, will reorganize itself so as to become interdenominational and international in character.

The Members of Parliament in Canton, still 200 in number, have declared their neutrality in the present conflict between Mu Yung-hsien, of the Kwangsi clique, and Chen Chiung-ming, of the Kwangtung Party. The M. Ps., stated that they would support all those who are fighting for the constitutionalist cause. The M. P.s were paid off their July salary early this week.

There have been several changes in the staff of the Canton Y. M. C. A. lately. Mr. M. A. Kees, educational secretary, has been transferred to the National Committee office at Shanghai. E. H. Lockwood, whose wife died at Hongkong August 5, is leaving soon for America with his two children. Mr. Y. L. Lee, a graduate of Oberlin College, has returned from America. He entered the association service as student secretary.

The Canton Government has announced that all its departments will continue to accept the Bank of China notes in Canton at face value for payment of taxes and other government dues. For a time it was thought that the coming issue of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes will replace those of the Bank of China, Canton Branch. The Provincial Bank has a capital of five million dollars subscribed to the amount of two million by the Government and three million by the citizens.

In order to gain time and prevent summary action from the local authorities, the Sincere Company has tentatively consented to pay over the $300,000 alleged to be due to the Military government out of a loan granted to it by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, whom the Canton Military government has refused to longer recognize as the Minister of Finance. Mr. Herbert Goffe, British Consul-General at Canton, is interesting himself on the matter, as the Sincere Company has been registered in Hongkong.

Because of possible military operations near Canton and the present interruption of river traffic by the government taking private junks for army transportation, the general food price is rising. It is not believed, however, that there will be any fighting in the immediate vicinity of Canton. So far the Chinese Navy, that is the part of the Central government

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Navy now being independent, has not yet declared what it would do towards the present conflict between Mu Yung-hsien and Chen Chiung-ming.

The first boys camp in Canton held in Whampoa, August 6-20 was pronounced a success by Scout Commissioner Hin Wong, chairman of the boys work committee of the Canton Y. M. C. A., under the auspices of which it was conducted. Dr. Lau Tai Chi, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in America, an experienced scout-master and camp director, was in charge of the camp, and from thirteen to nineteen boys were in regular attendance during the last two weeks, besides frequent visits by scouts and students from different places near Canton.

The Civil Administration in Canton is considering the establishment of a system of branch district courts in the more popular towns and cities of the province. The magistrates will still try cases as a court of first instance assisted by a deputy learned in law. The branch district courts will each consist of a presiding judge, two judges, two expectant judges, one chief clerk, two clerks, two cadet clerks, three reporters, four minor officers and three servants. Attached to each court will be a procuratorate. The procuratorate will consist of a chief procurator, an assistant procurator, one cadet procurator, a chief clerk, a clerk, a cadet clerk, two reporters, a messenger, four bailiffs, and three servants.

General Mu Yung-hsien, a native of Kwangsi, now occupying the post of Military Governor of Kwangtung, has just addressed a personal letter to General Chen Chiung-ming, now commanding the Cantonese troops in Changchow, Fukien, explaining that there does not now exist the often reported animosity between the Kwangsi and the Kwangtung military factions. General Mu pointed out that he had possessed no unfriendly attitude towards General Chen, otherwise he would not have put 20 battalions of men under Chen's command and supplied him with arms at Fukien from time to time. General Mu stated that he had to suppress the uprising of Li Yao-hon and other Cantonese leaders, as this was his official duty, he being the military governor of the province. General Mu expressed his surprise over the reported intention of General Chen to ally himself with Military Governor Li Hao-chi of Fukien, a follower of Tuan Chi-jui, the leader of the notorious Anfu Clique on which not only Kwangtung but the rest of China has declared war. General Mu frankly told General Chen that he could no longer tolerate the present attitude of General Chen's army towards Kwangtung. He would oppose all illegitimate designs against the province which he has sworn to defend, he said. Conflicts between the followers of Mu and those of Chen have been taking place for several days along the Kwangtung-Fukien borders. Severe censorship and strong police orders in Canton are preventing the learning the truth. That troops are being concentrated at Canton in order to depart for service in other places can be daily seen here and cannot be denied. Reports given by foreign-owned press cannot be accepted as reliable, however, on the present situation.

H. W.

Canton, August 20, 1920.

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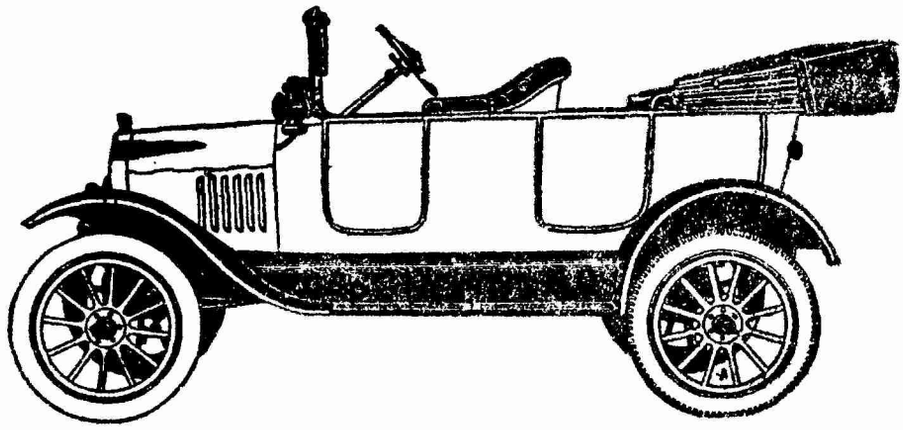

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WE take this opportunity to call your attention to the 1921 model Ford equipped with *electric starter* and *lights*. The finish on this model is superior to any heretofore manufactured by the Ford Company. You will be proud to be the owner of this car. The cars are ready to be driven away now.

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14-025

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Corona Typewriters.

This situation will not be relieved for many months—DEMAND EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY.

The small shipment which arrived on the s. s. "MOORISH PRINCE" has been placed with our dealers—we recommend placing your order immediately if you want one of these

Personal Writing Machines.

You probably know the Corona—almost everyone does and realizes it has no competition. Get yours now before they are sold out. We have no advices as to when another shipment will arrive.

The following dealers can supply you if you act quickly;

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In Tientsin and Peking from—

THE TIENTSIN PRESS, LTD.

General Distributors for China

DODGE, AND SEYMOUR (CHINA,) LTD.
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14-026

Who's Who in China

Chao Ching-hua
Newly Appointed Director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways
(趙慶華)

Perhaps the most able and experienced executive in the field of railway administration in China is Chao Ching-hua, who has been appointed director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways by Yeh Kung-cho, the new Minister of Communications. The appointment of Mr. Chao is an indication that the new Minister of Communications is abolishing politics and inefficiency in his department and placing reliable and proven men in positions of trust.

Chao Ching-hua is a native of Chekiang Province, his birth place being Chinghua. He received his higher education at the Diocesan School of Hongkong from which institution he graduated in 1890. After his graduation, he entered the Government School of Telegraphy at Canton and completed this course in 1892. At this time he became director of the telegraph bureau in Canton, supervising all of the stations in Kwangtung Province. He remained in this position until 1897 when he became assistant secretary to C. W. Kinder, the then engineer-in-chief of the Peking-Mukden railway. It was in this position that Mr. Chao first gained the intimate knowledge of railway operation which began his present career.

In 1904 Mr. Chao became secretary to T. J. Bourne, chief engineer of S. Pierson and Sons, who were the contractors who constructed the Taikow-Chinghua railway and continued further his study of railway operation and construction. In 1904 Mr. Chao became a contractor and was associated with the building of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. During this time he brought 2000

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The Standard of the West

SUPERIORITY of service after years of usage has made Oregon Pine the standard of the West. The recognition of this superiority is rapidly bringing the use of more of the timber in the Far East. Robert Dollar Company Oregon Pine is of the highest grade, coming from our own forests, through our own mills, on our own vessels to China. We can supply all sizes and grades required for all kinds of building and construction work.

We Specialize in Bridge Timbers and Railway Sleepers.

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14-027

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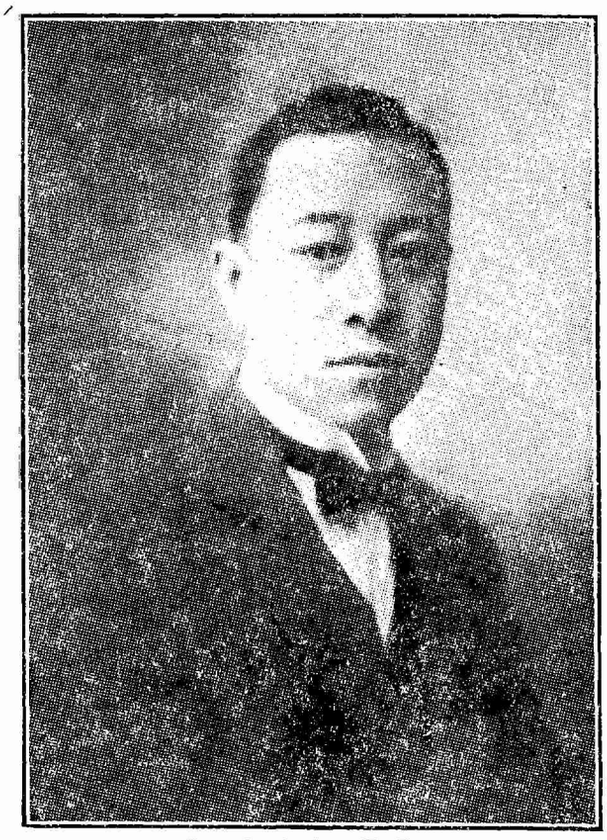
At all the principal ports and trade centers of the world.

skilled laborers from the Taikow-Chinghua railway for the grades and earthwork between Shanghai and Woosung. He also laid the track between Shanghai and Nanziang.

Completing this work in 1907, Mr. Chao became secretary to Tang Shao-yi, the then director general of railways of the Ministry of Communications, and continued to hold this position after Mr. Tang had been succeeded by Liang Shi. In 1909 he relinquished this position to take that of managing director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway and made the agreement with the Canton government for the Chinese-British section of the railway. In 1911 he restored those portions of the Canton-Kowloon railways damaged by troops and came north to do the same work on the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

In 1914 Mr. Chao became managing director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and reorganized the administration of both the north and south sections. In 1916 he was appointed manager of the Shanghai branch of the Bank of Communications and while there modernized the accounting system, bridged over the moratorium and resumed the issue of specie notes. In 1917 he became director of the sequestered Austrian and German river vessels and wharfs along the Yangtse River.

For meritorius service he was awarded in 1918 the Wen Hu decoration of the third class and the Chia Ho of the third class. He has also served as councillor to former President Feng Kuo-chang and President Hsu Shih-chang. Mr. Chao is one of China's best informed railway administrators and is throughly familiar with all branches of operation and maintenance.



Captain Arthur F. Lym

(林福元)

Captain Arthur F. Lym, second in command of the Canton Aviation Corps, was born in San Francisco, U. S. A., thirty years ago. Aside from occupying an

NANTUNGCHOW

"The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtsze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtsze River valley.

Population of city 150,000

Population of district 1,500,000

Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are:

1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China. Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.

2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.

3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.

5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.

6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.

7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.

8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,

CHINA

Western Electric

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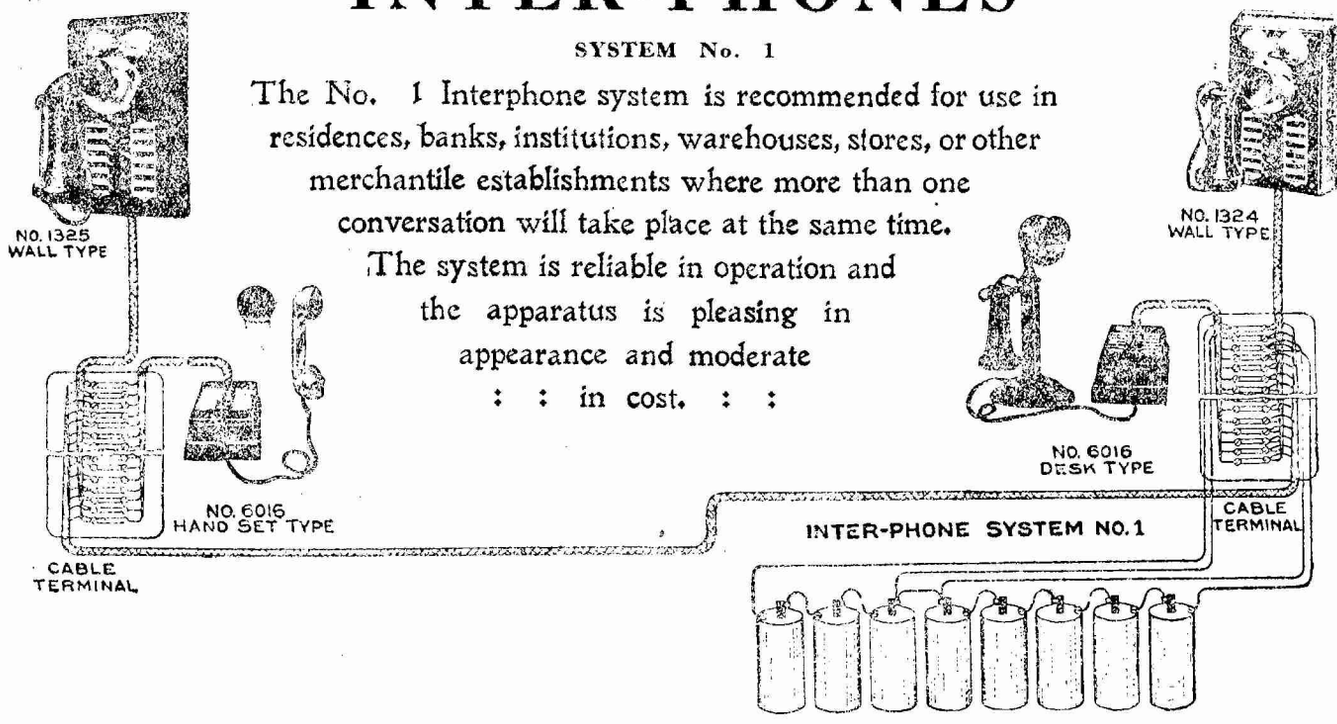

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important post in the Army of Canton, Captain Lym has also entered into active business and is now doing well as an import and export as well as insurance agent. He is now starting a school to train chauffeurs for the growing motor car trade in which he has taken the lead.

Captain Lym is the first Chinese to graduate from the well-known Curtiss Aviation School of Buffalo, N. Y., receiving his diploma 1913. He is now the holder of International Pilot License No. 245. While in America he has flown over many cities and won many trophies for record flights.

Captain Lym arrived in China 1914 and gave some demonstrations in Swatow and Canton soon after his arrival. The authorities in these two ports rewarded him specially for his success in showing the local inhabitants the possibility of other Chinese learning the science of aviation. In 1915, the Military Governor of Kwangtung commissioned Captain Lym to invade the bandit strongholds in the island of Hainan. He finished the job well.

To promote local aviation, Captain Lym has organized an Aero Club in Canton. He is now chairman of a flourishing club of more than twenty members.

Captain Lym is very popular socially in Canton. He is the head of the Sun Tinge Club and treasurer of the European-American Returned Students' Association, two of the leading organizations of college men and foreign educated Chinese.

H. W.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 26. Peking report says President Hsu, Premier Chin Yung-pang and Generals Tso Kun and Chang Tso-lin have formed an alliance for mutual protection and safety.——Tungchow looted by Frontier Defense troops.

August 28. General Chen Chiung-ming and Liu Chilu, dismissed as military governor of Fukien and defense commissioner of Swatow by Canton Military Government.——King Pan-cheng, Cornell 14, elected head of Tsing Hua College.

August 29. Chin Young-meng, Premier, gives public statement telling plans for unification of China and financial retrenchment.

September 1. Cabinet makes public memorandum submitted by Paul S. Reinsch, constitutional adviser to government, urging establishment of representative government.

14-030

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HEAD OFFICE: 7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai

A French Savings Society

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M. SPEELMAN, Member of the Committee of the French Chamber of Commerce for China, General Manager, Assurance Franco-Asiatique.

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Swatow

The residences of some of our depositors form the border

SIBERIA

August 28. Factions in Siberia, including Semenoff, come to agreement to hold conference to unite Far Eastern regions.

JAPAN

August 26. Seoul dispatch announces arrival American Congressional Party and cleaning up of city by Japanese police.

August 27. Japanese police at Seoul break up Korean meeting being informally addressed by Congressman Hersman of California.

August 31. Fire sweeps Japanese resort of Ikaho with damage estimated at Yen 2,000,000.——Tidal wave sweeps away 200 persons and damages 270 homes at Odomari, Saghalien.

September 1. Vladivostock dispatch says Consular body has asked Japanese Commander for protection of foreigners.

GENERAL

August 26. Polish account says Allied military train in Silesia attacked by mob of 3,000 Germans who robbed passengers and took fifteen French soldiers as hostages.——Great Britain recognises independence of Egypt.——Washington dispatch says government of East Prussia has issued call to arms against Poland.

August 27. General Wrangel checks Reds in their attempt to displace his forces near Perekop.——Poland claims more gains, having recaptured Lonsha and Bielkostok.

August 28. Riot rages in Lisburn, with looting of houses and shops of Roman Catholics, attended by numerous fires.——Mesopotamian situation is reported easier.

August 29. Lloyd George refuses aid to deported Lord Mayor of Cork.——Poland rejects Soviet peace offer.——British economist predicts great commercial and industrial slump in Great Britain and the United States.

August 30. General Wrangel announces further successes against Reds.——London reports say large majority for strike will result from coming miner's conference in England.——Rioting continues in Belfast with two casualties, looting and burning.

August 31. British troops wreck homes and shops of Sinn Feiners at Queenstown in reprisal for killing a comrade.——New York longshoremen refuse to load British vessels until release of Lord Mayor of Cork.

September 1. Six persons killed and fifty injured in Belfast riot in which women and children participated.——Germans wreck planes ordered sent to Allies.——Governor Cox charges Republicans with conspiracy to buy presidency.——Belgian king and queen enroute to visit South America.

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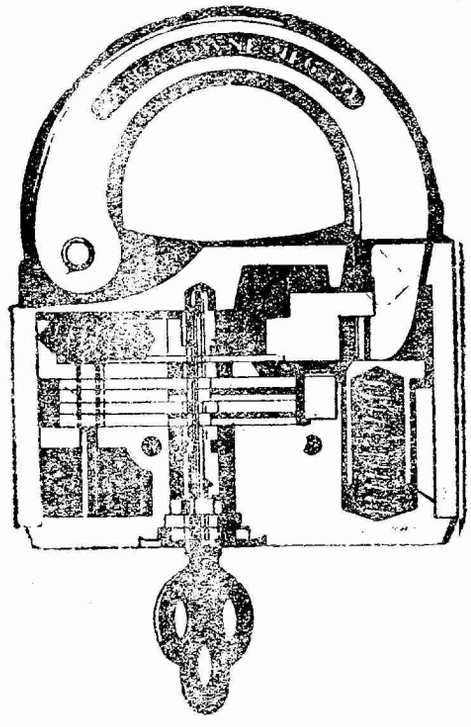
Not what you **see** but what is **concealed** within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near **perfect** as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just **one** key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and **no other.**



In this mechanism is **strength**—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is **your** security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

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YALE

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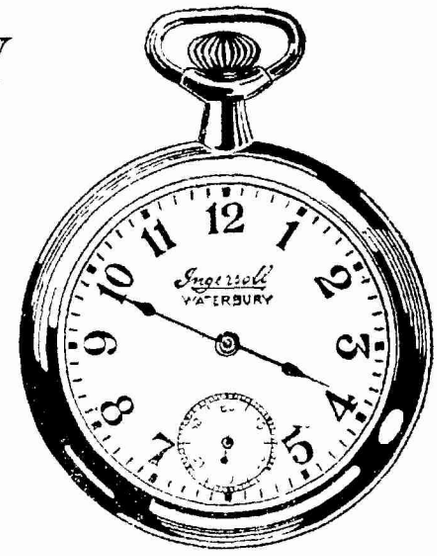
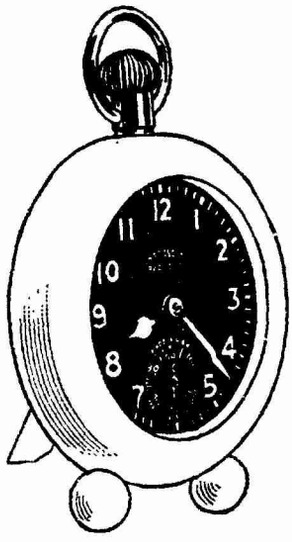
INGERSOLL WATERBURY

A JEWELED WATCH
NEAT THIN MODEL—RELIABLE TIME PIECE—NICKEL CASE—STURDY CONSTRUCTION.
PLAIN OR RADIOLITE DIAL

PRICE: $7.25 MEX.





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A NIGHT OR DAY WATCH IN AN IVORY-LIKE STAND IDEAL FOR BOUDOIR HOME USE.

PRICE: $4.45 MEX.

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NEW YORK

Men and Events

George E. Anderson, former U.S. Consul-General at Hongkong, while on home leave in America received word of his transfer to Rotterdam for duty.

The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, Shanghai, held a reception for the inspection of their new quarters at 7 Kiukiang Road, on Wednesday, September 1, from 11 to 4 o'clock.

W. E. Sperry has been appointed acting manager of the American Drug Company, Shanghai, during the absence of B. A. Hensler, manager at Shanghai, who is on leave in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hood of Jonestown, Miss., U. S. A. are in Shanghai this week on a brief visit. They are on a trip around the world and have spent several months in Japan and North China.

Z. E. Nyi, former secretary of the Shanghai branch of the Bank of Communications, has resigned his position with that institution to become secretary to Chao Ching-hua, director of the Shanghai-Nanking railway.

F. W. Engel, representing Lowenstein and Sons, Inc., 40-43 West 23rd, street, New York City, piece goods dealers, is in Shanghai seeking connections with local companies to represent his firm. He is staying at the Palace Hotel.

C. F. Remer, a member of the faculty of St. John's University, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Remer, returned to Shanghai, from a six weeks trip spent in Japan, Korea and North China, on Wednesday, September 1.

W. H. Rastall, special Trade Commissioner for the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., who has been in North China, for several weeks investigating the market for machinery is expected in Shanghai in a few weeks where he will continue his investigation.

H. C. Faxon, acting manager of the Peking office of Anderson, Meyer and Company, was appointed on August 23, manager of the same office in place of Mr. Robert Rankin, who will shortly leave Peking. For the last year, Mr. Faxon has been president of the Peking American Chamber of Commerce.

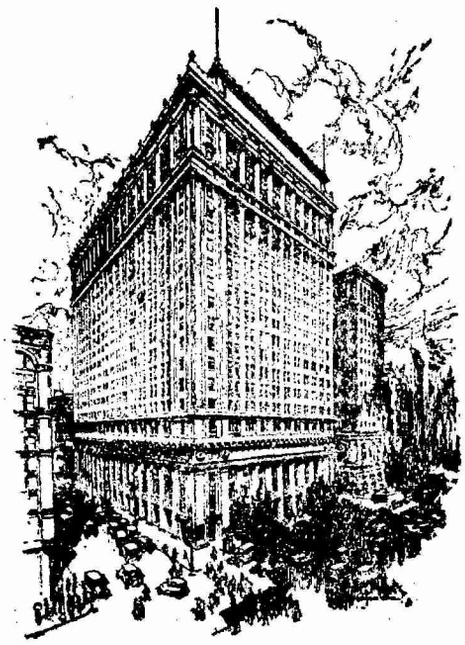
W. G. Avery, general manager of the Asia Banking Corporation for the Far East, departed last week for America, accompanied by Mrs. Avery. The general managership of the Asia Banking Corporation has been transferred to R. Buchan, who has been appointed acting general manager of the bank, Shanghai.

Honorable Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, is expending his entire salary received from the American government in repairs and additions to the buildings and grounds of the American legation. The walls and woodwork of all the buildings including offices and residences are being redecorated and the present plans also include the remodeling of the exteriors.

Reuben L. Larson, who has been connected with the Peking Government University at Peking as professor of engineering, has joined the staff of Andersen, Meyer and Company of Shanghai, where he connected with the concrete engineering department. Mrs. Larson, who is now in America, is expected to arrive in Shanghai soon to join her husband.

An American Banking Institution Which Serves the Financial Requirements of the Far East

INVESTED CAPITAL MORE THAN 50 MILLIONS



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RE-INFORCING THE GREAT resources and highly developed organization of the Continental and Commercial Banks, Chicago, is a long experience in the field of international banking, particularly as applied to the Orient. In the past they have been privileged to assist in Oriental trade and they are planning further co-operation in that direction.

The CONTINENTAL *and* COMMERCIAL BANKS

because of their constant contact with foreign trade, because of their location at the center of American business, because of their facilities and connections and their trade credit information, are able to give a banking service which is very valuable for producers and shippers in the Far East.

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14-037

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CHASE NATIONAL BANK
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Commercial & Industrial Bank of China

Chao Ching-hua, former director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and manager of the Shanghai branch of the Bank of Communications, who has recently been appointed director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, arrived in Shanghai to assume his office on August 29. Mr. Chao is residing temporarily at the Burlington Hotel.

Dr. Y. Y. Tsu of St. John's University, Shanghai, departed for America on Tuesday, August 31, on the *s. s. Nile*. Dr. Tsu will enter Columbia University, New York, to do research work in philosophy and sociology. He has also accepted a Fellowship in the Union Theological Seminary of New York to take up the study of comparative religion. Dr. Tsu will be absent for a year from St. John's University.

The Hankow Branch of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce (Commercial & Industrial Bank of China) opened for business on Wednesday, September 1. During the reception hours more than 250 visitors called and paid their respects to the management. Among the visitors were many Chinese and Americans, manufacturers, merchants and bankers, representatives of the Military and Civil Governors also attended the reception. Heavy deposits were received on the first day. Everbody seemed confident of the success of the new banking institution.

Honorary degrees were conferred on four foreigners in official life last week by an academic senate of the Peking Government University Peking. This is the first time in the history of Chinese education that degrees have been conferred. The recipients of the degrees were M. Paul Painleve, former French Premier, Doctor of Science; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former legal adviser to China and now candidate for the U. S. Senate, Doctor of Laws; M. Joubin, Rector of the Lyons University, France, Doctor of Letters and Professor John Dewey, Exchange Professor from Columbia University, Doctor of Philosophy.

C. C. Nieh, president of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, who is now on a tour of the United States and England, was the guest of Emil Scholz, a New York publicity man well known in the Far East, at a luncheon during his stay in New York. Mr. Nieh told of the rapid development of Chinese cotton mills with American machinery and predicted a rapid increase in the buying power of the Chinese. The other guests at the luncheon were: Prof. Jeremiah Jenks, director of the Far Eastern Bureau, H. E. Cole of the Standard Oil Company, Francis H. Sisson of the Guaranty Trust Company, and I. C. Sue, Chinese Consul-General of New York.

Current History Outline begins With School Opening

The various Chinese government and mission schools begin work for the 1920-21 session this week. In accordance with the custom last year the *Review* begins this week the publication of the study course in current history, finance and commerce of China. The course will be conducted by Professor C. F. Remer of the Department of Economics and H. F. McNair of the History Department of St. John's University. The fact that China has had an important change in government since the closing of the schools last spring makes it highly important that very close attention be devoted to what is now going on in modern

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China. The current history outline provides a simply method for this study. Nearly 100 schools in China last year used the *Review's* course as a regular part of school instruction the principal schools being: Hunan Yale School of Medicine, Changsha; St. John's University, Shanghai; Shanghai Baptist College, Shanghai; Y. M. C. A. Middle School, Shanghai; McTyeire School, Shanghai; Foochow University, Foochow; Tientsin Intermediate School, Tientsin; Pei Yang University, Tientsin; William Nast College, Kiukiang; Kwang Yih Academy, Kaying via Swatow; Mahan School, Yangchow; Government Teacher's College, Nanking; Nanking Teacher's College, Nanking; Soochow University, Soochow; Soochow Academy, Soochow.

Italians Charged With Illegal Sale of Arms

Charging Italian naval officers and men located in China with the illegal sale of arms in violation of the international agreement regarding the bringing of munitions to this country, General Lu Yung-hsiang Military Governor of Chekiang and Defense Commissioner of Shanghai recently despatched a telegram containing his case to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps Peking, the telegram having been made public this week. General Lu says that his representatives were instructed to enter into contract with the Italians and on being brought to see the goods found them stored in two Italian submarine chasers moored in Soochow Creek, Shanghai. The text of General Lu's charges follows:

M. Boppe
The Doyan of Diplomatic Body.
Peking.

Your Excellency.

In the month of June, I, the Tuchun of Chekiang, and concurrently the Defense Commissioner of Shanghai, had been informed that certain foreigners had been smuggling arms and ammunitions and offering to sell them freely at Shanghai. In order that those arms and ammunitions may be exempted from falling into the hands of the bandits that may otherwise hinder the administration of peace, or be mischievous to the Chinese citizens as well as to foreigners, I had appointed men to investigate into this matter. On their investigation they had used various plans and discussed with such foreigners many times, but the real condition of the case was yet unknown to them at that time. And, in order to find out the real condition of the case, my appointees with the knowledge of the Municipal Police pretended to enter into contract with them and to agree to pay the purchase money on delivery of the goods, and thereby my appointees were brought to see the goods. Thereupon it was discovered that certain munitions of war had been stored up in two Italian Submarine Chasers, marked Mas 226, Mas 227, flying the Italian Naval flag, and moored in the Soochow Creek at Shanghai. The real condition therefore began to become known after numerous plans having been exhausted.

I submit that this incident amounts to a violation of the International Convention, regarding the importation of Munitions or the spirit of it, and I feel it to be most deplorable that war vessels of a friendly nation, which are not liable to search, should be employed as a medium for the distribution of arms in this country.

I therefore as Tuchun of Chekiang and representing the gentry, merchants, and guilds of Chekiang and Shanghai, and being also concerned for the safety of citizens of foreign countries residing in Shanghai and elsewhere, beg to request Your Excellency as well as the Ministers of various other nations to take this case into consideration, and to plan an adequate relief against future mischief, as the case may be. Reply awaited.

(despatched by) Lu Yung-hsiang 27-8-20.

About Humpty-Dumpty

BY S. S. M.

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall—
He built many mills, and mills galore,
He built many ships, and still ships more;
Nor heeded he what the whole world said—
"That he was consuming his own big head."
Poor little Humpty had a great fall.

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Announcement of the opening dates of the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton will appear soon.

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And thought it good business, slick and rare,
Nor heeded he what the world might say,
If he could not pay on interest day.
Poor little Humpty had a great fall.

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall—

China he claimed as his own by right,
Because of a dream he had one night;
And he pleaded hard for an "Open Door"—
Open to him and to no one more.
Poor little Humpty had a great fall.

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall—

When the nations in Paris formed a Guild,
And talked of the new world they would build,
Poor little Humpty began to pout,
For fear he was going to be left out.
Poor little Humpty had a great fall.

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall—

Ships are a menace because of their keep,
It's really enough to make a man weep;
And his mills are idle because of the store
Of goods no one seems to want any more.
Poor little Humpty had a great fall.

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall—

He had thought his wall as firm as rock,
And the news has come as a cruel hard shock.
For now he has learned he has no friend,
And begs to be told how his ways to mend.
Poor little Humpty had a great fall.
And all the King's horses,
And all the King's men.
Couldn't put him back together again.

Congressman Randall on The Far East

Americans in the Far East have been wondering as to the impression of the general political situation and other affairs in the Orient gained by the United States Congressional Party during their stay in the Philippines and China. The first public interview granted by any of the party was that of Congressman Charles H. Randall of California given to the Associated Press in Honolulu on August 17. The Associated Press dispatch is republished here:

Congressman Charles H. Randall (Prohibitionist) of California, left the congressional party which is visiting the Orient and is returning to the United States on the transport *Great Northern*. He said he believed, after visiting the Philippine islands, that the Filipino people were not ready for independence.

In a statement given out while the *Great Northern* stopped here Congressman Randall said: "Independence for the Philippines for the next quarter of a century could find practically every member of the congressional party of the same mind.

"With many, including myself, it was a great reversal of opinion. After seeing conditions in the Philippines, our unanimous verdict was that the Philippines are not ready for independence. It would be a crime of the first magnitude to cast those people adrift.

"The better educated Filipinos, who are not politicians, are practically unanimous against independence. The development of the Philippines has stagnated. No capital is available owing to the uncertain status of the future government.

"I am unalterably opposed to the surrender of the Philippines to other than American jurisdiction for the reasons above, and for another reason which is fraught with a profund omen to the United States and to the entire race. The shadow of Japanese aggression overlies almost the entire Orient. Thoughtful men are in semi-terror at the prospect of Japanese domina-

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tion of Siberia, China, Korea and the Philippines, if the United States releases the latter."

Congressman Randall said he had cabled Attorney General Palmer, urging that prohibition be extended to the Philippines.

Mrs. C. S. Lobingier Attends Biennial Convention of Federation of Woman's Club

Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, honorary president of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai, was a delegate and guest of the Golden Prairie Biennial meeting of the General Federation of Woman's Club, held during June 16-23, 1929 at Des Moines, Iowa. On Wednesday, June 16, a reception was given by the local board of the club, at which Mrs. Lobingier was in the receiving line. She was also a guest at a press luncheon given on Friday, June 18, and a guest and speaker at the Pioneer Worker's luncheon, given on Monday, June 21. Mrs. Lobingier at this meeting gave a paper on "A Pioneer from Overseas." At the closing business session of the convention Mrs. Lobingier extended an invitation on behalf the club in Shanghai, for the General Federation of Woman's Clubs to hold their next biennial meeting in 1922 in Shanghai. Mrs. Robert Burdette asked the delegates to consider the invitation seriously and the question was brought up as to whether or not the business of the convention should be transacted on American soil, to which Mrs. Lobingier replied that she would refer the matter to her husband who is judge of the United States Court for China at Shanghai.

Later information will be given as to the decision of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs in holding their biennial meeting here. The invitation was received enthusiastically and awaits with other invitations the action of the Federation Board.

Of Special Interest

The post of Chinese representative at the forthcoming Women's Conference in London is being offered to Mrs. Alfred Sze, according to advices received from Peking.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Loehr and daughter, Miss Irma, departed on a week's vacation to be spent at Mokansan on Sunday, August 29. They will be the guests of Mrs. Young J. Allen.

Mrs. J. H. Brett departed for Tientsin on Monday, August 30, to attend the wedding of Miss Bess Winston, and P. E. Dailey, assistant manager of the Standard Oil Company, Tientsin.

Mrs. Charles R. Crane, wife of the American Minister, Peking, has contributed $1,000 towards the funds for relieving the people suffering from the recent political troubles in the nearby villages of Peking.

The fall term of the Shanghai American School begins on September 20. The entrance examinations will be held at the school, 147 North Szechuen Road, September 17 and 18 from 9 a.m. to 12 and 2 to 4 p.m.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, appealed for a countrywide bell-ringing and whistle-blowing at noon on Saturday August 28, to celebrate the ratification of the Woman Suffrage Amendment.

A bridge tea will be given at the Columbia Country Club on Wednesday, September 8, under the auspices of the American Woman's Club. Tea will

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The wedding took place recently at Canton at the American Consulate of Luther Sing Lee, who has served for several years as census enumerator in the Chinatown of Philadelphia and Miss Kim Goon Yin of Canton. The marriage was arranged between Mr. Lee and Miss Yin when they were children by their parents, according to Chinese fashion. Both children were born in America. After many years of waiting Mr. Lee has recently returned to China to marry Miss Yin and has traveled more than 9,000 miles to win his bride, according to the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia). Mr. Lee is a member of the first Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and a student in the State Normal School, West Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Sing Lee are now living at Fati, Canton, where the Noyes Memorial School is located. Their home is on the campus. In autumn he will begin teaching in the school, for he must earn money to bring home the bride he travelled so far to win.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Avoid Official Management of National Citizens Convention

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

In China there are many enterprises, industrial, commercial, educational or philanthropic—some managed by officials and some by the people. There are still some others that are managed cooperatively by officials and by the people. Then again, there are some managed by the people "under the direction of the officials." From this there arises a distinction, an insurmountable gap between the officials and the people. The reason why some enterprises are managed co-operatively is because such enterprise could be managed by neither party which struggles with the other for their management, and in order to avoid sharp conflict, co-operative management by the two is essential. That there are enterprises managed by the people "under the direction of the officials" is another means of smoothing over matters in the struggle between the people and the officials with the exception that in this case more "face" is given the officials. What we have already described are enterprises or undertakings, the management of which is flexible and can be arranged between the people and officials, because they concern the interest of both. What strikes us as most strange is that the proposed National Citizens Convention, an enterprise that concerns entirely the interest of the people, will be prepared by Peking authorities. We hear the Peking government is contemplating to have the Convention prepared and inaugurated by the *Kuowuyuan*, an official organ, while the South proposes that it should be convened by both the North and South governments. Should that be the case it seems it will be managed by the officials. Such will not be the outcome for there is room for negotiations by the people. The ultimate result may be that it will be either managed by the people and the officials co-operatively or that it may be managed by the people "Under the Supervision of the officials." It certainly seems strange that a Citzens convention should be mixed with officials.

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"From the Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

After the recent political change everything along every line is in need of readjustment and finance is the chief remedy needed. Yet the financial condition in China to day is not very far from bankruptcy and the only way to improve it is to seek huge loans from the New Consortium. There is no other way out of the present difficulties Chow Tsechi, the present Minister of Finance, is reported to be planning to take a trip to America to consult with the New Consortium about the advancement of loans. But the only condition on which the New Consortium will advance any loans to China is the right to supervise the disbursement of the loans advanced. Loans are what we want and need, but foreign supervision of our finance is what we do not approve. Some hope that since the New Contortium has given in and recognised Japan's claim to exclude Manchuria and Mongolia from the Consortium, it may waive this condition and allow us the loans we need. This is unbelievable. On second thought, Chinese officials in recents times have been unscrupulously embezzling public funds for private use to the extent of millions and even tens of millions. What they have embezzled and spent recklessly, are the earnings of the people at large and yet the people are unable to supervise them and see that their money is properly spent. Since we cannot supervise these unscrupulous officials ourselves, it is only natural that foreigners who advance money should supervise the use of their money themselves. This foreign supervision of our finances though much to our distaste is then really invited by the Chinese people.

Foreign Instigation in China.

From the "Yomiuri" (Japanese)

It is a fact, which should by no means be ignored, that the Britons and Americans, or missionaries, authors, journalists, and merchants, who are closely connected with their legations and Consulates and who constitute intermediaries between their home governments and the Chinese people, always indulge in unreserved criticism and attacks on Japan's policy in China, and that their ebullitions are considerably affecting the relations of Japan and China and those of the Allies in the Far East. This has become clear since the end of the European war. This is largely due to the fact that the conclusion of the war has reduced Japan's monopolistic position in Far Eastern diplomacy and has enabled Great Britain and America to renew their quondam activities, as well as to reaction and ill-feeling against Japan's wartime diplomacy. In any case, the opinions of those Britons and Americans, on one hand, influence not only their legations and Consulates but their home governments and peoples; on the other hand, they have a considerable effect on the public opinion of China. It is only Japan which is harassed by all this. Whether the British and American criticisms and attacks are merely due to sentiment or not, it is necessary that the Japanese government and people should pay due attention to them. Otherwise, setbacks may result to execution of our policy, as is evidenced by many instances in the past. There are many regrettable points, however, in the opinions of the Britons and Americans in China. Even when we confine our attention to events connected with the present political change at Peking it seems that they have slipped from a legitimate criticizing position into the vortex of political strife, and they are

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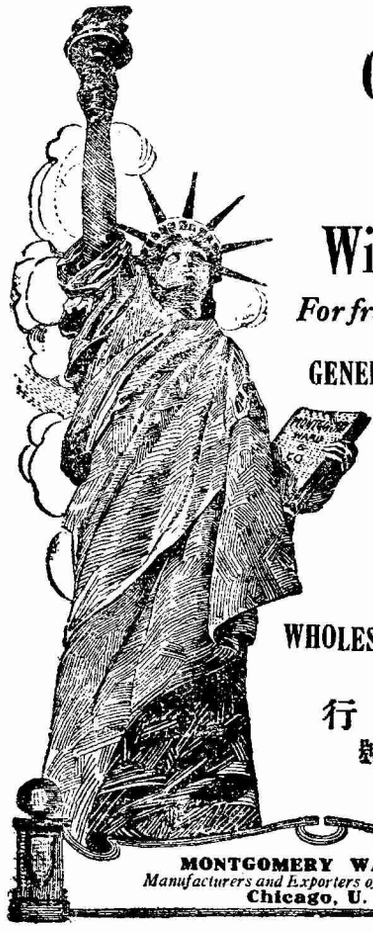

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apparently following the mistaken policy of assisting the Chihlians in spite of the fact that they have attacked Japan for the reason that some of her people have assisted the Anfuites. These conducts are not limited to private Britons and Americans but are also committed even by diplomats and soldiers in Peking and Tientsin. Without taking note of the rumor that war funds and munitions of war have been supplied to the Chihlians, it may be pointed out that the Minister of a certain country suddenly ignored the stipulations of the Boxer Treaty, and urged that the guard of the Peking-Mukden Railway be entrusted to General Chang's troops. The British, American, and French Ministers urged the inviolability of the legation quarters, and attempted to prevent the admission of the Tuanites. These are most glaring instances. If such proposals are made in ordinary times with a view to rectifying the mistaken principles and customs, which the Powers themselves established, so that the rights and honor of China can be restored, the situation will be different. But in view of the present state of affairs, it is impossible to deny that their action is very partial. Has not General Chang declared to Japanese correspondents in Peking that Mr. Tenney, Chief Secretary of the American Legation, and Mr. Anderson, adviser to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are instigating General Wu Pei-fu?

The reason why the Britons and Americans are thus prejudiced may be found in the fact that they thought that the policy of some Japanese militarists to assist General Tuan was contrary to their own interests, and they have unconsciously come to take up their present attitude as the result of their inclination to assist the Chihlians who are adversaries of the Tuanites. It may even be said that the seed was sown by the Japanese militarists, and we should not blame the Britons and Americans too much. However, they are doing a thing which they attacked others for doing. Their actions are in no way different from those of the Japanese militarists, and they will ultimately invite the resentment of the Chinese people. If they assist one party and restrain another, it will cause reaction, and there will be endless disturbances in China. This will also complicate international relations, and it will be Britons and Americans themselves who will suffer in the greatest measure. It is the traditional and favorite policy of the old-fashioned Chinese to befriend one country and let it struggle against another. The various Powers are practically dancing to the tune of the Chinese. Is this not a height of folly?

The enlightened classes in Japan have already awakened to the folly of interference. Not only do they make no distinction between the Anfuites and the Chihlians, but the opinion is gaining ground among them that they should be above the consideration of the pro-Japanese or the pro-American party and that it should be made the new aim of our policy to promote the interests of China as a whole, for this policy is calculated to further Japan's real interests. We cannot but earnestly hope that the Britons and Americans in China will not overlook the awakening national opinion of Japan on account of their ill feeling against some of our militarists, and that they will make it their common object to promote at once the happiness of China as a whole and the interests of the Powers. It is also our earnest wish that the tenor of this article will be specially noted by Sir Charles Elliot, who is now on a tour in Peking, and by Mr. Charles Crane, who has not yet been long at his new post in Peking.

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Investments in China

From the "Hochi" (Japanese)

How is it that the position of supremacy which Japan secured in Chinese trade during the war is already threatened by great Britain and America? For this there seem to be three reasons. First, industries in Great Britain and America are highly developed and in the two countries there is a great demand for Chinese materials. Secondly, the quality of Japanese products is bad. Third, foreign investments in China have much to do with trade. For all practical purposes Great Britain has the largest investments in China, and next comes Japan, but Japan's position is quite different in that the greater portion of her investments was made after the outbreak of the European war. American investments are even less than a tithe of the British or the Japanese investments, but they have been increasing at a rapid pace since 1918 and this is why American trade with China has lately undergone a conspicuous development. There is no doubt that in the future both Great Britain and America will redouble their efforts in regard to investments in China.

The Industrial Development At Wusih China

SEVERAL weeks ago the *Review* printed an article dealing with the industrial development at Wusih, the industrial center of Kiangse province located midway between Shanghai and Nanking, on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The following additional information regarding Wusih was supplied to the *Review* by K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, at Shanghai. Mr. Chen obtained the information from the manager of the Wusih branch of his bank.

(1) The Wusih Branch of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd. was opened on the 19th day of the 3rd Moon of the 4th year of the Republic of China, (March 4th, 1915).

(2) Formerly, this Branch was engaged principally in making loans on security, but now handles a general banking business, such as domestic exchange, discounting of bills etc. In connection with this, a godown to store goods as security against loans has recently been established.

(3) Wusih has 120 Rice Hongs and 31 godowns. During the Manchu Dynasty, Wusih was a government Depot for the storage of tributary grains, hence the numerous godowns. With the abolition of this system, these godowns can amply supply the needs of its merchants. Wusih on account of its transportation facilities, has become the distributing center for rice and many other goods. When no rice is stored, the godowns are hardly used.

(4) Factories:

Name of Factories.	No. of Employees.	Capital	Annual Output.
Cotton Mills.			
Chen Sin 振新 Fu Cheng 福成 Kuang Chin 廣勤	8000	About Three Million Taels	52,500 bales of yarns.
Flour Mills			
Mou Sin 茂新 茂新第一工廠 Mou Sin 1st Branch		About	6,520,000 pounds

茂新第二工廠			
Mou Sin 2nd Branch	5,000	$1,850,000	
Tai Lung 泰隆			
Kiu Feng 九豐			
九豐第一工廠			
Kiu Feng 1st Branch			
Silk Filatures			
Nee Chong Zung 義昌慎			
Yu Chong 裕昌			
Chen Nee 振藝			
Hong Shen 鴻盛			
Tsung Kee 錦記			
Yung Shan 永盛			
Hong Chang 宏昶			Over
Yuan Kong 源康	7,500	$700,000	4,000
Tsung Lun 振綸			piculs
Tsung Foong 錦豐			
Sui Kong Zung 瑞康慎			
Chien Sung 乾昇			
Chien Foong 乾豐			
Oil Mills			
Jun Foong 潤豐			
Chien Foong 儉豐			Oil
Hung Foong Tai 恒豐泰			440,000
Chin Mou 成茂	Over		piculs
King Kong 正康	8,000	$870,000	Bean Cakes
San Ho 三和			1,100,000
Hung Teh 恒德			piculs
Chu Yuan 鉅源			

In addition to the above mentioned prominent factories, there are numerous small factories, viz:

13 Cloth manufacturing factories
3 Soap factories
9 Sock knitting factories

In spite of their small capital, there are above 20,000 workmen employed.

Two other cotton mills are now under construction.

(5) The profit made by the cotton and flour mills for the last half year was very good: that by the cocoon godowns, fair: and that by silk filatures and other mills moderate.

(6) *Roads and Canals*: The city of Wusih has above seven miles of modern road running within as well as outside the city walls. It is tapped by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, which in turn is connected with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

As to waterways, the Grand Canal running from Chinkiang to Shanghai, a distance of 170 miles, passes through Wusih. On the east, canals and streams, emptying into the Yangtze River connects it with the city Kiang Yin and other places, while on the west, various ramifying streams and rivers, navigable to steam launches connect it with Tahu and with cities in Chekiang and Anhui Provinces. Thus, Wusih, because of better transportation facilities, is second only to Shanghai as a modern itdustrial center in China.

Since the formation of the Republic, interested parties in the development of industries in Wusih and in the neighboring regions proposed to connect Wusih and Wuhu by a more direct route by tapping the

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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hanchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

14-050

Hunan and Nanking railway and have the line pass through Liyang and Yi Shing,—a distance of about 180 miles. The mineral products from Kwangteh can then be transported to Wusih by a shorter route instead of the round about way via Nanking.

Some influential parties of Chekiang at one time proposed to build the Huchow-Wusih Railway, but because of financial and other difficulties, the matter was dropped.

In place of the above projects for the purpose of promoting industries in Wusih and in the neighboring places, it was proposed to link Kiang Yin with Wusih by a railroad, but later, a highway was proposed, though neither one of the projects materialized. The deepening of the Tahu Lake was also proposed, but this scheme would be rather difficult to realize for the present. It is hoped, however, that some of the above plans will be carried out soon.

U. S. Imports of Peanuts

IMPORTS of more than $40,000,000 worth of peanuts and peanut oil in a single year is a new record for the United States, one of the world's biggest producers of peanuts. This phenomenal record, says a statement by The National City Bank of New York, grows out of the new world demand for food oils to take the place of animal fats. For several years, continues the bank's statement, we have been importing large quantities of certain food oils, especially those produced from the cocoanut, of which the quantity imported has grown from 58,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 356,000,000 in 1918, while the value of all vegetable oils imported jumped from $24,000,000 in 1914 to $123,000,000 in 1919, and approximately $140,000,000 in 1920.

But it was left to the humble peanut to show a spurt in the race for popularity in supplying vegetable fats in the fiscal year 1920, and the quantity of peanut oil imported into this great peanut producing country of ours was, in the 10 months ending with April 1920, 19,000,000 gallons against less than 8,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and less than 1,000,000 in the year preceding the war. Not only was there an enormous increase in the quantity of oil imported, but there was also a corresponding increase in the importation of peanuts, of which the imports in the 10 months ending with April 1920 were valued at $10,000, against less than $1,000,000 in the same months of 1919. In the single month of April the latest for which details are available, the imports of peanuts aggregated 30,000,000 pounds, valued at $3,000,000 and those of the oil 2,800,000 gallons, valued at $4,278,000, most of the nuts and oil coming from Japan and in lesser quantities from China.

Not only has the quantity imported greatly increased, but the price paid abroad for these "foreign peanuts" has advanced, the average import price of peanuts having nearly doubled and that of the oil increased about 5 percent during the year, despite the very large increase in quantity.

Most of the peanuts and peanut oil imported originate in China, a part of them sent direct from the ports of China and a larger part of them from Japan, which has established great vegetable oil factories since the development of world demand for vegetable oil for food purposes.

Peanuts, believed to be a native of Brazil, but long since transferred to other parts of the world, are now grown in great quantities throughout the tropical and sub-tropical sections of the globe, and their use for food purposes, now that man has recently increased his use of vegetable fats for food purposes, is rapidly increasing, and promises to still further develop in view of the ease of their production by simple agricultural methods, and the more important fact that they are composed of about 50 percent of protein.

The rapid development of the practical use of this once despised agricultural product is shown by the fact that in our own country the product, which was unknown commercially prior to 1870, had by 1900 reached 12,000,000 bushels, and in 1918 46,000,000 bushels, while the Bureau of Crop Estimates puts the total farm value of the peanut crop of the United States in 1919 at $80,000,000; notwithstanding which we have brought from abroad in the fiscal year 1920 over $40,000,000 worth of the nuts and oil.

Lower Rates From Pacific Coast

Due to complaints made by Pacific Coast manufacturers that the lowering of trans-Pacific freight rates from points east of Salt Lake City discriminated against their operation, a concession has been made on steel originating at San Francisco from $12 to $11 a ton, according to a recent issue of the *San Francisco Daily Chronicle*. As San Francisco ships large quantities of steel annually to China and Japan, the dollar reduction will mean a considerable saving, the *Chronicle* says.

Other reductions may follow, according to the journal.

If the efforts of California railroads are successful, the rate on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes will be reduced to $11, the overland rate, instead of $14 the former local rate. Northern railroad lines must concur before the new rate can be put into effect. It is hoped that rates on other commodities can be reduced later.

While railroads and express companies are being granted permission to raise their charges, steamship companies are lowering their freight rates. At the recent conference of the Pacific Coast Oriental Traffic Bureau in Vancouver, the following cuts were made in freight originating east of Salt Lake and destined for Oriental common ports:

	Old rate	New rate
Agricultural implements and threshing machines (W. & M.)	$22.40	$16.00
Automobiles	12.00	10.00
Carbon black	16.00	12.00
Cigarettes	14.00	11.00
Cotton (after July 1), high density, per 100	1.40	1.00
Cotton (after July 1), standard bales, per 100	1.65	1.25
Iron and steel articles	12.00	11.00
Merchandise	16.00	14.00
Soda ash	20.00	17.00
Tractors	14.00	14.00
Lumber	40.00	25.00

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14-052

deposits of China and the recent placing of an order for 100,000 tons of the bituminous mineral with a mining company at Pukow by exporters in Shanghai gives an indication of future possibilities in this direction. The order placed is destined for Norway.

Two U. S. Shipping Board vessels, the *s. s. Saucon* and the *s. s. Bellflower*, of the Admiral Line are at present loading a part of the coal cargo at Pukow. Five lines will participate in the movement.

A third U. S. Shipping Board vessel, the *s. s. Keketicutt*, is loading 7,000 tons of coal at Pukow for transportation to Copenhagen, Denmark—the freight bill on the shipment is said to be $200,000.

According to reports from Europe, the attention of the entire continent is being turned to the possibilities of Chinese coal and during the next winter there will probably be a larger movement than the one now progressing. An increased demand from this section of the world will give the coal mining industry the needed impetus in China and will undoubtedly lead to the opening of more mines and the taking of steps to place the nation among the leading coal exporters of the world.

Commercial and Financial Notes

To improve the breed of cattle in Mindanao, Philippine Islands, a shipment of pure-bred American cattle of more than 100 head has been purchased and is now enroute to the islands, according to a recent issue of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*. The cattle selected are of Herford and Galloway stock.

Germany has booked orders from Japanese steel interests for several million tons of steel plate, according to a recent issue of the *New York Commercial*. Presumably to supply a part of this demand the German manufacturers are making strong bids for foundry iron from U. S. mills and a number of shipments have already been made.

New York bankers are discounting the statement recently cabled to the United States that the Japanese are anticipating the floating of a loan of $50,000,000 for the South Manchurian Railroad in the American market. According to New York reports, the financial interests do not believe that with present conditions as they are in Japan a loan could be successfully marketed elsewhere and that the Japanese realize this.

The balance of trade in favor of the Philippine Islands up to August 1st for the year of 1920 stands at Pesos 63,422,420, according to a recent report of the Collector of Customs. During the month of July imports totalled Pesos 32,647,649 and exports Pesos 40,256,643. The largest items of export were: sugar, cigars, cigarettes and hemp. The largest totals in the import column were: cotton goods, iron and steel, rice and automobiles.

The British Cotton Growing Association's annual report gives encouraging details as to work done, says a report of the American Chamber of Commerce of London, but emphasizes the need of extending British cotton growing areas. Reduced American crop, coupled with the fact that American mills are taking larger quantities of Egyptian crop, is causing uneasiness in Lancashire. Demand for cotton goods from the Far East is appreciably decreasing and in consequence

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14-054

some mills are idle in Lancashire. It is also reported that many mills will close down for extended periods during the holidays.

Asiatic coal is destined to play a large role in the world markets if present indications may be taken for future developments. China, whose resources in this mineral are untouched, is now exporting to Europe. India is also shipping coal westward to France, Europe and North Africa. In addition to this development, Australia has just sold 240,000 tons to Sweden at G. $45 a ton and South Africa is sending coal to Egypt and Italy. The coal shortage is being felt all over the world and will undoubtedly lead to a greater development of the mining interests in China, native and foreign.

The manager of the Provincial Bank of Manchuria has been instructed by General Chang Tso-lin, governor of Fengtien, to establish a cotton mill at Mukden, according to a recent report. The capitalization of the mill is placed at $500,000 a large part of which will be subscribed by officials. It is understood that a contract has already been given one of the largest cotton milling machinery manufacturers in the United States to supply the mill equipment. During the last eighteen months, more than Gold $22,000,000 in American cotton milling machinery has been sold to Chinese mills.

The International Chamber of Commerce has been launched by representatives of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, following a meeting at Paris in June. The largest American representation was that of the American Chamber of Commerce of London. Etienne Clementel was elected president and Edouard Dolleans of Dijon, secretary. Paris was selected as the permanent place of meeting until such time as a permanent seat for the League of Nations is chosen. Matters taken up by the first meeting were: abolition of double income tax, foreign credits exchange bureau, credits of Allied purchasers, uniform treatment of foreign banks, common customs nomenclature, bureau of international statistics, standardization of export terms, unification of maritime regulations, port and shipping information, disapproval of shipping and other subsidies, simplification of passport regulations, disapproval of government ownership of shipping, and the reconstruction of Europe.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week it looked as if cotton was of absolutely no intrinsic value, and the market was pounded down by disgusted Bulls and elated Bears until every month was well under last week's quotations, with predications that prices must recede further in the near future.

As to the progress of the crop, we get very encouraging reports from practically all over the Cotton Belt, with the exception of scattered districts up the Valley, Central and Northern China. In these sections they have had some high temperatures with exceedingly dry weather. With good rains within the next week

or ten days in these sections followed by good, hot, dry weather considerable improvement may be looked forward to.

With nothing to change our views that our final yield will be a bumper one, we are, therefore, still of the opinion that present prices are too high and favor selling on firm markets.

American Crop.—We are indebted to our correspondent for the following telegraphic information :—

"Crop prospects are good, decline has been too rapid."

Indian Crop.—The following telegraphic information dated Bombay, August 16, and received here on August 20 :—

"Crop accounts slightly better, Bengal weather mostly clear, Omras light rain fallen, more wanted."

We are indebted to Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for the following telegram received by them to-day :—

"Berar and Khandeish short of rain."

Yarn.—We make the undertone easier in sympathy with the heavy decline in the raw material. Trading during the week was principally between speculators, the trade taking care of their deliveries which to-date is very healthy.

Liverpool, August 24, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....68.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 9.50 „
Good Middling American, Spot.....22.47 „
„ „ „ October .....19.38 „
„ „ „ January .....18.38 „

Market :—*Weak.*

New York, August 26, 1920.

New York Market :—

October ....27.73 Cents
January .....25.28 „
March.....25.00 „
Spot.....33.50 „

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, August 24, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach August .....Rps. 453 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Sept.... „ 209 „ „
Fine Oomra, Sept..... .... „ 263 „ „

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 29.00
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf..... „ 29.50
„ Nov./Dec..... „ 26.50
Shanghai Spot..... „ 26.00
„ Nov.-Dec. ..... „ 23.00

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

The local silk market continues very dull and inactive. Very little business has been done during the last week.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1170
„ „ „ Extra Chops..... „ 980
„ „ „ Medium Chops ..... „ 850
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 340
„ Market Chops..... „ 320
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 790
„ Market Chops..... „ 750
Mow Tsun Peacock 1. 2. 3. 4.Tls. 585/540
Wo Yung C. K. 1. 2. 3. „ 460/420

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, September 1st, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price of Silver at 58¾d. is 2⅛d. lower than last week, the quotation for forward delivery is down 2⅜d. Advices report that silver is offering and finding only small buyers, even at the decline. The Continent is again mentioned as a seller and as far as home markets are concerned silver appears weak. Our market for T/T on London at 5/10. is down 2d. The local Gold Dealers Market which has supported exchange in the last two months shows that unsteadiness which usually precedes a break in rates. Today after an endeavour to steady this market by sales of T/T on London at 5/11¼d. we closed with the gold leaders buying at 5/10d. weak.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 32,760,000—a decrease of Tls. 400,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... $ 24,330,000 an increase of $ 950,000
Estimated total value in Taels 50,520,000.
Stock of silver on 3rd Sept. 1919 Total value Taels 29,300,000.

	Average rates for August	Thurs. Aug. 26	Friday Aug. 27	Sat. Aug. 28	Monday August 30	Tuesday August 31	Wed. Sept. 1
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/10.481	6/0⅛	6/0⅛	6/0⅛	6/0	5/10½	5/10
D/Dfts. „	—	6/0⅜	6/0⅜	6/0⅜	6/0¼	5/10⅝	5/10¼
4m/s „	—	6/1	6/1	6/1	6/0½	5/11	5/10½
T/T India	303.615	314	314	314	312	306½	304½
T/T France	1485.192	1570	1570	1570	1545	1510	1500
T/T N. Y.	106.269	107	108	108	107¼	104½	103½
T/T H'kong	71.336	71	71	71	71	71	71
T/T Japan	47.846	46½	46½	47	47¼	48¼	49
T/T Batavia	307.231	322	322	325	326	319	316
T/T Straits	39.288	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅛	39½	39½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	5/2.481	6/4½	6/4½	6/4½	6/4	6/2½	6/2
6m/s „ „	6/3.731	6/5⅜	6/5⅜	6/5⅜	6/5¼	6/3⅜	6/3¼
4m/s „ D/P	—	6/4	6/5	6/5	6/4½	6/3	6/2½
4m/s „ „		NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL
4m/s B/F. C. D/A.D/P	1585.192	1670	1670	1670	1645	1610	1600
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	113.269	114	115	115	114½	111½	110½
4m/s „ Docs	—	114⅝	115⅝	115¾	115	112¼	111¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	August 26	August 27	August 28	August 30	August 31	Sept. 1
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	61 Sep.	61⅛ Sep.	61 Sep.	60⅝ Oct.	59⅛ Oct.	58¾ Oct.
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 215⁴⁰	Tls. 216⁸⁰	Tls. 217⁸⁰	Tls. 222⁸⁰	Tls. 223⁸⁰	Tls. 229⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.6375	72.65	72.725	72.7875	72.80	72.80
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4½%	3½%	3%	4½%	4%	4%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 51.40
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	New York on London	T/T 3.54⅜
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s 6 1/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/10⅛
„ „	4 m/s. 6⅞ %	Hongkong on „	T/T 4/2½
„ „	6 m/s 6⅞ %	Yokohama „ „	T/T 2/9⅞

14-055

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"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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New Books and Publications

Lectures on Ethics

Tsing Hua Lectures on Ethics, by Gregory Dexter Walcott, Ph. D. The Gorham Press, Boston, 1919. 193p.

TO serve a course in Ethics in eight brief sittings, and in the English language, to Chinese students of high school grade, is a problem in the preparation of mental pabulum to tax the predigestive powers of any philosopher. This task, however, was undertaken by Dr. Walcott, Professor of Philosophy at Hamline University, Minn., and temporary professor of psychology and ethics at Tsing Hua College, Peking in 1917. The "Tsing Hua Lectures on Ethics" comprise eight lectures delivered in the fall of 1917 to students of that institution. "Each was presented without manuscript and then committed to writing while the matter was still fresh in mind. Very naturally, the original form of spoken discourse has been preserved. They represent the main viewpoints and the gist of arguments which have constituted the content of a course in ethics at Hamline University," (p. 7). The first two lectures are largely historical and introductory; lecture three, which is perhaps the best, discusses "Twofold Morality;" the fourth deals in a somewhat inconclusive manner with the "Problem of Progress," while the fifth and sixth of the series are concerned with the construction of a satisfactory and comprehensive ethical ideal. The seventh chapter discusses the "Realization of the Ideal" and the final chapter is a *resume* of the earlier lectures.

There is throughout evidence of painstaking care and not a little erudition as shown by frequent references to and indeed possibly too great dependence upon, the word of those having more authority in the fields of philosophy and sociology. The general impression which one gathers from a perusal of the little volume is of a certain diffuseness and dispersion of effort that robs the work of a good deal of piquancy. There appears to be an unnecessary amount of extraneous material almost gratuitously introduced, whereas points deserving greater emphasis and further development are not sufficiently stressed. To illustrate, the third lecture on "Twofold Morality" makes clear the distinction between an "autonomous," independent morality and a "heteronomous," dependent type. The application of the former to the experiences of those of his hearers and their national life might well have been made the key-note of the whole series of lectures. Only a single page is devoted to this. One feels that here an opportunity has not been made the most of. We are witnessing at present the most interesting cultural phenomenon incident to the meeting of two different civilizations. In the sphere of ethics this is manifested as a juxtaposition of an unreflective and cataleptically rigid system of morals based upon custom and the tradition of sages with an ideal of plastic equilibrium based upon rational inquiry and critical construction, a temper of mind that regards life as consisting very largely of accepting modifications and imposing them to meet its ever changing conditions. In the midst of this a definite program of action is highly desirable and necessary. Again in the two lectures on the "Ethical Ideal" where the need for

judicious selection from the best of what the East and the West have to offer is urged, one's hopes are again raised only to be lowered. It is a commonplace now to be told that young China needs to effect some sort of higher synthesis out of the antitheses that confront her, but mere insistence upon the requirement affords little guidance in its actual consummation.

Finally, Dr. Walcott's lectures were given before the World War came to an end. Accordingly many of the issues and problems of reconstruction and readjustment which that event has raised could not of necessity receive specific treatment in his book; yet this is unfortunate, as the book may not seem entirely up to date, but lacking a measure of pertinency to the reader's present day perplexities.

It may be that some of the above comments are not entirely fair to the author, particularly in view of the limiting conditions under which he was placed. Where much selection and rejection are required there is much room for difference of opinion both as to material and method to treatment. Dr. Walcott has done a good, sound piece of work and those interested in the very practical subject of ethics may find his little volume a welcome propaedeutic to larger and more ambitious works on the subject. W. S. A. P.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: L. Hagood, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. H. Seitz; Wm. Eastman, Portland; Dr. H. Tarrance; G. W. Sayler; P. M. Bennett; K. A. McMennan; B. J. Perkins, New York; I. Kohn, St. Louis; Marshall, Nagasaki; Mrs. Getz, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Kohn, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Peacock; L. Van Narden, New York; P. A. Gaylar, New York; H. R. Chisoalm, New Zealand; L. S. Spaford; R. J. Walsh; J. W. Allen; L. M. Mackinon, Manila; O. Sims, Wehai-wei; W. Cann, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Asam; Miss Asam; J. C. Manning, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Russin; J. H Mayer, Chicago; F. P. McGrath, Boston; C. F. Johnston, Hongkong; R. F. Freer, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Callinge, London; W. Warmsley, Hongkong; S. K. Hornheck; A. Achreinman; Miss. J. B Hood; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Parkin, Shanghai; Geo. J. Mabarak; W. D. Inman; W. Basoa.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: A. Yager, Los Angeles; Auxeon de Ruffe; G. A. Candlin, Dalny; Mr. and Mrs. Minsky, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson, Chefoo; Mr. and Mrs. Mecrovitch, Tsingtao; Mrs. Golovnina, Tsingtao; M. Edelman; A. Evseroff, Harbin; J. Chourtichine, Harbin; P. Verekundroft, Harbin; Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Hongkong; Miss E. White, Hongkong; J. Caries, England; W. Bos; P. C. Fraser, England; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bubor; R. T. Williams, Hankow; Mrs. W. A. Martin, Nanking; J. M. G. Pereira, Japan; C. Thotcher, Harbin; J. Rasemussen, Hankow; A. Dietscher, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Barnes, Hongkong; Miss L. E. Wilson; N. Bouinovsky, Local; S. K. Hornbeck, Japan; A. S. McColl; J. Plore, Tientsin; Ashley M. Ha ris, Local; F. D. Mortimer; Mss. M. Pritchard.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, Bernyece H. Harvey.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Miscellaneous Filings

August 26, 1920; Cause No. 1107; Fleming, Davies & Bryan v. American Sales Corporation; petition; summons.
" 26, " Cause No. 1108; Hoasun Iron Works v. Steamer Chang Ning; libel; bond.
" 26, " Cause No. 1109; Jenkee Company v. P. F. Wisner & Co. petition; summons.
" 26, " Cause No. 1110; Jenkee Company v. P. F. Wisner & Co. petition; summons.
" 26, " Cause No. 914; In re. O. T. Logan estate; inventory.
" 26, " Issuing Subpoenas for T. C. Britton and A. Heald; on request of Portuguese Consul.
" 27, " Cause No. 914; In re estate of O. T. Logan; affidavit.
" 27, " Report of death of Ralph Brownell Calson, Kuling.
" 27, " Cause No. 798; A. T. Steele v. American Trading Co; praecipe for transcript; citation on writ of error; defendants assignment of error; order extending time to file; record in circuit court of appeals; petition of writ of error; writ of error; order allowing writ of error.
" 28, " Cause No. 1075; In re last will and testament of Harry Finkelstein; petition.
" 28, " Acknowledging affidavit.
" 28, " Articles of Incorporation of Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.
" 28, " Articles of Incorporation of American Chinese Export Import Corporation.
" 30, " Cause No. 1111; U. S. v. H. I. Turenne; complaint.
" 31, " Cause No. 1112; U. S. v. Ernest Josephson; complaint.
" 31, " Cause No. 926; In re state of Chas. L. Ogilive; final account.
" 31, " Cause No. 1086; David L. Moss & Co. v. National Mercantile Corporation; answer.
" 31, " Articles of Incorporation of Shanghai Motors Corporation.
September 1, 1920 Cause No. 1091; S. A. Ransom et al vs. Paul Martin; answer.
" 1, " Cause No. 1092; S. A. Ransom et al vs. Paul Martin; answer.

Judgments and Orders:

August 31, 1920; Cause No. 1111; U. S. v. N. I. Turenne; judgment.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Consortium, and its effect on China's Government

References: Pp. 677-8,702,704,-710,712.

Questions: 1. Where and when is the first meeting of the Consortium to be held? 2. Do the Chinese and the Japanese, wish the Chinese Eastern Railway to be placed under the sphere of the Consortium's business operations? Explain. 3. Upon what does Mr. Lamont consider the success of the Consortium to depend? 4. How may the peace of the Orient be affected by the Consortium? 5. Read carefully the concluding paragraph of Mr. Lamont's letter. Of what significance is it?

Topic 2: German Diplomats in the East

References: P. 678.

Questions: 1. Who is the new German representative in Japan? 2. Is there any difference in the position of Japan and Germany, and China and Germany? Why? 3. Who is the new Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs? 4. Along what lines is it suggested that future Chinese-German relations will develop?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Ministry of Communications' Financial Embarrassment

References: Pp. 681-2.

Questions: 1. What are the financial obligations to be met by the Ministry during the next five months? 2. In what condition did the Anfuites leave this Ministry? 3. Why is this Ministry so important in times of Cabinet changes? 4. Name some of the ways in which the Anfuites used the receipts from the railroads? 5. How have the Militarists affected the railroads? Can you give examples from personal observation? 6. In what way is Mr. Yeh well fitted for the Portfolio which he holds?

Topic 2: The National Citizens' Convention

References: Pp. 675-7,678-81,-682-4.

Questions: 1. What is the object of such a Convention as is now being advocated? 2. Where should it be held? 3. Who should be members and how should they become members? 4. Give reasons why the membership should be limited. 5. Compare the conditions in America when the American Constitutional Convention was held with those in China at present. 6. What type of Constitution does Dr. Lee advocate? 7. What are some of the important matters suggested by him for consideration by this Convention?

Topic 3: A Famous Chinese Woman Physician—Dr. Mary Stone

References: Pp. 706,708.

Questions: 1. What does the work of such a woman indicate as to the future of women's activities in China? 2. Where was Dr. Stone educated? 3. Where has she done her great work? Where is she to continue her work?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Construction of Chinese Railroads

References: Pp. 713-19.

Questions: 1. Make a list of the ways in which railroads are important to any country. Which of these are most important in China? 2. What was the cost per mile of railroad building in the middle and western American states? 3. What have been the costs per mile in China? Why? 4. What price is suggested as the future one for steel rails per mile in this country? 5. On what does this depend? 6. What constructive suggestions does Mr. Walker make as to the future?

Topic 2: Manila Chinese Banking Corporation

References: 718-21.

Questions: 1. What is the official name of this corporation? 2. Of what particular significance is its formation? 3. Who are the incorporators? 4. Along what lines and in what places will its work be carried on?

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